# Illustrated Midland News.

SWAIN S.C.

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Hand Machines, from 42s.
First-class Lock-Stitch, from 70s.

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FRAMES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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American Made on Singer's Principle. Will make a Shirt or an Overcoat, and Earn a Living for all having Sewing to do. For thorough Practical Utility, Simplicity, and Durability it is unsurpassed by any £10 Machine in the Kingdom, and not Approached by any Known Machine sold at the same price. Every Family Seamstress and Agent should send for Prospectus to *G. JENNINGS, Wholesale Importer*, 140, *High Holborn.* [863

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THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate-street, London, appoint Agents in every Town for the sale of their Teas. A good living may be made by this Agency. Apply for Prospectus as above. [853

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Agents required in a few unrepresented districts.
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PURE WATER.—Mr. LIPSCOMBE, of Temple Bar, London, has had the honour of supplying her Majesty's Palaces with his lately PATENTED SELF-CLEANING CHARCOAL CISTERN FILTER, and is supplying the Government Offices. [910

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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE, established by forty years' experience as the most effectual preservative of the Teeth and Gums. Sold universally, in pots at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each. None genuine unless signed Jewsbury & Brown, Manchester. [889

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NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—AGUA AMARELLA restores the human hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age. J. GOSNELL AND CO. have at length, with the aid of one of the most eminent chemists, succeeded in perfecting this wonderful liquid. It is now offered to the public in a more concentrated form, and at a lower price. Sold in bottles at 3s. each, also 5s., 7s. 6d., and 15s. each, including brush. [851

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CARACAS COCOA.

"As an agreeable invigorator, refresher, and nourisher, it could not be too highly recommended."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

"No more delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome beverage has ever been manufactured."—*Morning Post.*

Fry's Chocolate Creams are Delicious Sweetmeats. [862

## MODERN PAGEANTRY.

What is necessary to render a pageant effective? This is one of the problems and mysteries of public life, high and low. There are occasions when a sense seems to have been taken away from us which our ancestors enjoyed. We stand by in the street or look out of the window upon a brilliant procession, and perhaps we are seriously impressed by it—perhaps we laugh. It is not quite easy to say why we are affected in this way or in that. How did the good people of a few hundred years ago appreciate a spectacle like those which filled the quaint public ways of Coventry and Shrewsbury last Monday, and others of a somewhat different character which have been witnessed in the Midland counties within a few weeks? A belief, with or without reason, possesses most of us that the people of old England were better moved by Shows than we are. It is hard to say whether the belief accords with the fact. The modern, as a rule, is less picturesque than the ancient: are men's ideas the moulds of outward things, as Plato thought, and did the artificial forms with which our forefathers surrounded themselves—the fragments whereof have become pictures—project themselves out of the living imagination of the times, and get crystalised? We seem really to have lost something. Human degeneracy is no part of the faith of the nineteenth century, and we have no desire to become preachers of the old doctrine, but it behoves us to look into ourselves, and to imagine as far as we can the thoughts and feelings of the generations from whose lives traditions have come to us of a high possibility of emotion produced by pageantry. This is a subject cognate to that of the pursuit of art-culture, which is being very much debated among us. A close study of the traits and conditions of the Picturesque Period might help us. By the Picturesque Period we mean more especially the epoch which reached its utmost development in the palmy days of the history of Flanders. We talk of the unreality of some of our modern attempts at Show-making, but do we not go very much in the same way to work as did the Netherland traders and the old English guilds? Through the streets of Antwerp and Bruges—whose gables and hooded copements and wondrous eccentricities of shape and structure remain to the present hour to awaken within us a certain sympathy with the folks whose day has long since passed away—used to wend such processions as we could not imitate for their fantastic make-up. Our brothers and sisters of the Low Country were hardly more given to fine symbolical conceptions than are the English of this generation. They worked up their pageants anyhow, and so long as they could fill the rare old streets with a grotesque moving mass of splendour they were content. That they did it very much better than we are in the habit of doing it now there cannot be a question, but they set about the task in very much the same way, and their contrivances were scarcely less artificial than those to which our own show-makers resort. Probably we learned a good deal of fifteenth and sixteenth century pageantry from the Flemish, for the Spaniards drove many of them to our shores, and they settled down among us just in those localities which are now most noted for remnants, hints, and traditions of the picturesque. If we can credit the narratives of old writers there must have been, for the aged and the young, a wonderful enjoyment in the "demonstrations" of those days, hardly less in the Middle and South of England than in Flanders and in Normandy. Do not let us too hastily rush to the conclusion, because a modern spectacle now and then seems a little ridiculous, that the possibility of a real appreciation for such things has departed from us. We would rather regard the modern efforts of Coventry and Shrewsbury as a tentative groping after the good old sense of romantic art and splendour. Classic culture alone is not enough; we must mix it out with the rich colouring and abounding incident of the medieval. Of all the periods through which the European races have passed since Germany supplanted Rome, the most barbaric in the history of Art was the eighteenth century. We have begun to recover from the wretched lethargy and poverty of mind of that hundred years, and we take the revival of old pomps as a sign. Be not in too great a hurry to laugh at these purblind strivings after the picturesque. Let Coventry and Shrewsbury set themselves to learn afresh the art of pageantry, and by and by, after perseverance, and many failures, and a good deal of ridicule, they may have something to teach their neighbours. For our own part we are willing to look upon these incidents in the career of young England studying art as tokens of rebellion at the very outset against the too exclusive claims of the classic; and to some extent we are ready to welcome them as ebullitions of the genuine Anglo-Saxon nature.

## AT ASCOT.

Ascot Heath on the Cup Day is the ideal of an English racecourse. It is the very acme at once of sport and of fashion. If the artist wanted a typical picture he should chose no other than that, and to have selected the Thursday of last week were the happiest of hits. The occasion will be long remembered as the sultry afternoon before the thunderstorm, when the overpowering heat and the omnious gathering up of clouds were a forewarning of the only rain of any consequence that fell in England between Shrovetide and Midsummer. The tokens, however, of the coming tempest were very slight while the events on Thursday's card were in progress, and the Cup Day was, by universal acknowledgment, one of the most brilliant within the memory of race-goers. There is less "raffishness" and vulgarity at Ascot than at any other of the summer's "fixtures," and those elements were never less prominent than at the assembly of the gay company last week, while such a meeting of *haut ton* is very rarely to be seen. The gentlemen sent to the course by some of our contemporaries, not to report the aspect of the scene, but to speak learnedly of the performances of the animals, broke perforce into unwonted and rapturous introductory paragraphs descriptive of the delightful picture presented by the Ladies' Lawn. Here is a passage from the account of the day given by a purely sporting reporter:—"The brilliancy of the scene far exceeded anything ever previously witnessed even at this most aristocratic and exclusive gathering. Favoured by the presence of Royalty, and patronised by the *élite* of the turf and the *crême de la crême* of society, the Cup Day at Ascot must bear favourable comparison with the palmiest days of Goodwood. The scene on the Royal lawn on Thursday has never been equalled at Ascot, the ladies vieing with each other in the splendour and magnificence of their costumes. Every shade and hue was represented, and the colours blended and arranged in a truly surprising manner. Long before the racing commenced the ladies had taken possession of the seats on the lawn, and the scene was really splendid. The attendance of all classes was never larger, and every fact pointed to this year's Cup Day as the most important ever associated with the meeting. Carriages three and four deep lined the side of the course, from the hotel turn to the lead out of the Old Mile Course. All these were filled by gaily-dressed company, and viewed from the course the Alexandra and other stands presented a scene of unequalled beauty and magnificence. Many Parisian sportmen were present, and they were fain to admit that the greatest days on the Bois de Boulogne were not to be compared with Ascot when the rank and fashion of England turned out. The proceedings of the day had to commence at half-past one o'clock, but at this time the Royal procession had not arrived, though almost immediately afterwards the bright scarlet coats of the Queen's huntsmen were discernible coming up the New Mile at a jog-trot. All along the densely packed line on either side of the course the procession was loudly cheered, but the most hearty demonstrations of loyalty were those which greeted the Prince and Princess of Wales as they entered the Royal Stand. The bookmakers, taking their time from the levithian Steel, cheered most lustily, and received the most cordial acknowledgments from the Heir Apparent and the Princess." This was the day Sabinus won the goldcup, gathering new honours for himself, and adding fresh lustre to the name of his sire, the famous Newminster. Our artist, whose sketches of Ascot appear on page 713, has chosen the salient aspects of the Cup Day on which to exercise his pencil. There are the lively scenes presented by the road down and the arrival by train, the watching of the race and the luncheon, the jockeys mounted for the run and the brilliant scene of the Ladies' Lawn. With a few deft outlines the picture is placed before us.

## LOUIS NAPOLEON'S PRIVATE LIFE.

The Second Empire is peculiarly, by tradition and in fact, a military *regime*. It rests upon a past military splendour, and upon modern military achievement. The *salons* are always crowded with the army aristocracy—one which is recent and self-made, like the regime itself. Brilliant uniforms, epaulets, cordons, ribbons and stars, plumed chapeaux and clanking swords, gauntlets and spurs, red, hardy faces, and ferocious moustaches, surround you on every side on the evening of a levee or ball. This generation of marshals and generals takes the place of the old nobility. You are always sure to see the stout and pompous Canrobert, with his gray moustache turned up at either end, his small, half-shut gray eyes peering here and there; the beaming, broad-faced Marshal Vaillant, especial friend of the Emperor; the handsome and courtly Fleury, gruff-looking Bazaine, and the fine presence of General Le Bœuf, Minister of War. The Emperor prides himself on his own military accomplishments, dating his title to generalship from the field of Solferino, and lets no occasion pass to don his splendid military regalia.

The tastes and habits of Napoleon III. are simple and plain. There is probably no European potentate so little fond of ceremony and ostentation, none more easy and unaffected, nay, almost familiar in his manner. Among the wonderful, and, to any one who knows anything of the real life at the Tuileries, incomprehensible stories afloat in the world, the story that Napoleon III. is silent, mysterious, and cautious in his daily intercourse with people about him, is not the least surprising. He is neither a silent nor a haughty man. He talks as much and as freely as any one; his manner is gentle, quiet, undemonstrative, kindly, complaisant—the manner of a thorough man of the world, who understands "how to take people," who is a shrewd judge of character, but who dearly likes to throw off the cares of royalty and the perplexities of politics, to sit down with a friend, to roll up a cigarette, and to have a long, pleasant, unrestrained chat. He is not—we speak by the card—a perpetual inquisitor, always trying to find out what other people are thinking and projecting, and keeping a sphinx-like bridle on his own tongue. The truth is almost the exact contrary of this. Many times Napoleon III. has said imprudent, rash things. On more than one occasion his want of caution has injured his government. Minister Rouher had once to explain away his words in the Chamber, and afterwards went to the palace, and delicately hinted to the Emperor that he must hold a stricter watch over his speech. There is a little group of gentlemen who are most always at the palace, the Emperor's chosen familiars; among them are General Fleury, Marshal Vaillant, and Prince Metternich. It is with these friends that he spends his happiest hours, sometimes playing at cards or billiards, but more often talking and smoking. Although the imperial table is supplied with the richest luxuries, Napoleon III. is abstemious, and a moderate drinker, old Bordeaux being his favourite wine. He is, however, a very great smoker. The Emperor's kind and considerate manners to every member of his household, however humble his or her position, is often remarked by the habitues of the palace. Serious considerations of health enter into all his habits and actions; his physicians have long enjoined abstemiousness and careful diet upon him, and he keenly appreciates the importance of having a due care over his health until the Prince Imperial arrives at manhood. He takes physical exercise at set hours, and on every pleasant afternoon may be seen walking up and down the shady terraces of the Tuileries garden, leaning upon the arm of an *aide*, and smoking the inevitable cigarette. When the weather is bad, he promenades up and down the long corridor on the first floor of the private end of the palace. He is very fond of reading, especially the current literature of the day—not only French, but English and German. He sedulously reads the *Times*, and devours all the editorials in the London papers on French affairs. He is very curious, to read the "Irrecon-cilable" Paris papers, and to discuss their sayings with his friends. Early in the spring, Napoleon, with such of his court as he chooses to invite—usually a limited number of select friends—resorts to one of his numerous rural chateaux. The spring, summer, and autumn months are spent at the famous hunting-park of Compiegne, at the beautiful suburban palace of St. Cloud, at the springs of Vichy, and at the sea-side near Biarritz. The change from the Tuileries to these is very grateful to the harrassed and wearied ruler. Here he finds himself relieved, to a degree, from the perplexities and ceremony of public life; here he may exercise without stint, enjoy favourite pastimes, and observe from a distance the march of events. It was in one of his rural retreats that he found leisure and inspiration to write the "Life of Cæsar." Compiegne is, however, devoted to fashion and pleasure of a public kind; it is thither that the great world of the court follows him, and Compiegne is as lively in summer as the Tuileries in winter. St. Cloud is the emperor's residence when he wishes at once to be free from the turmoil of the Tuileries, and to be near at hand to perform his public duties. Vichy and Biarritz are his hospitals. When, however, he wishes to escape altogether from the noisy world, to bury himself in rural scenes, and to give himself up to unlimited "rustication," he goes down to Fontainebleau. It is here that he seeks the repose for which he so often yearns. Here both the Empress and himself throw off the restraints of state and ceremony, and become a quiet, genial country gentleman and lady. The world is shut out as much as is possible for the ruler of a great nation. When the emperor and empress are at Fontainebleau, it is impossible for any one to have an audience who does not come on the most urgent affairs, or who is not, by special invitation, admitted socially to the imperial circle. The mode of the emperor's life is unpretending. He rises at half-past eight each morning, and receives those of his ministers who desire to confer with him, immediately after dressing, and before breakfast. Having gone through this task, Napoleon receives the letters which are addressed directly to him from the hands of M. Comti, his secretary of correspondence. He occupies from one to two hours in these branches of his work. He then usually joins the empress, who appears for the first time from her private apartments, in a walk through the Jardin Anglais, or some avenue in the reserved part of the vast forest. Sometimes he takes one of the pretty little boats on the lake just at the back of the chateau, he himself handling the oars, and the empress, or some lady of the court, sitting, in morning costume, on the circular seat in the stern. Breakfast is served in the private *salle à manger* at eleven, with invariable punctuality, the imperial family always breakfasting together, and being sometimes joined at the table by special visitors—favourite courtiers, ambassadors at the court of the Tuileries, or foreign guests. Usually, however, the company is confined to two or three members of the imperial household, the guests breakfasting together in an adjoining *salle à manger*. After breakfast, the emperor is supplied with a little pile of Turkish cigarettes, of which he is particularly fond, and which he smokes in the breakfast-room. The Empress, with the dames of honour, resorts to a very curious and magnificently decorated saloon on the first floor, called the Chinese Saloon. The Empress reads, chats, or hears music during the morning, frequently visiting the great flower and fruit conservatories, walking or riding in the park, writing letters or notes, and often driving through the neighbouring village and country. Napoleon, after smoking, exercises in the open air, walking or riding in the enclosed gardens of the chateau, accompanied often by his grave and thoughtful little son. He has daily consultations with his physicians, and is very careful to follow their counsel. Once, and sometimes twice a week, when in the country, the Emperor holds a council of ministers. In council, he is taciturn and thoughtful, seldom expressing his own opinions, but very attentive to those of others—asking many questions. When the deliberations are over, he in a few words expresses his own determination, and indicates, by passing to some commonplace topic, that the discussion is closed.

The Empress was wont, in the days of Rouhe, and Forcade, to attend the cabinet meetingsr and take an active part in their deliberations; and on one memorable occasion in particular, at the time of the Garibaldian invasion of Rome in 1867, when it was a question whether the French should re-occupy the Eternal City, she is known to have been very earnest and to have carried the day against several of the ministers. Her participation in political matters caused so much complaint among the people, that she last year resolved to abstain in future from attending the cabinet meetings. The Emperor takes a very keen and special interest in the education of his son. Many visitors to the Tuileries have been struck with his great fondness for the prince. He seems to take a pride in introducing him to his guests whenever there is an excuse for it. He often attends when the prince is reciting his lessons, and examines him on his progress almost daily.

The daily life of the empress and her suite presents a vivid contrast to that of her husband. She never fails to perform her devotions on rising, passing at once into a little chapel provided especially for her use. On Sundays, it is rarely that she is not to be seen in her place in the Tuileries chapel, in the gallery reserved for the sovereigns; the emperor, on the contrary, seldom attends the service. The Empress is gay in her tastes, and while her husband courts privacy, she avoids it, and loves to be in the midst of the fashionable court circle, of which she is not only formally, but in reality, the leading spirit. Her life is divided among society, religious devotion, and benevolence. A more graceful hostess the Tuileries never had; nor did the church ever count among crowned heads a warmer friend. The state balls which take place in the splendid Salle des Marechaux, under her auspices, are probably unrivalled in gorgeousness in Europe, in spite of the absence of that old noblesse which used to adorn those of the Bourbons. The banquests are very sumptuous. It is at these balls that the Empress is in her glory; she always looks radiant, and seemingly enjoys everything; while Napoleon wears a half-bored expression, and though interesting himself to see that his guests are enjoying themselves, prefers a side-chat with Monsieur the Marshal or his Excellency the ambassador in a corner. He infinitely prefers the smaller *réunions* which take place often at the palace, when, after a quiet dinner at seven, a small party of select friends sit down to a game at ecarte or whist.

Results of the French Treaty.—That the wine trade has undergone important changes and considerable development during the last ten years cannot be better shewn than by instancing the fact, that while the consumption of wines in 1860 (the first year of the French Treaty) was 7,358,192 gallons, it had increased in 1869 to 14,840,158 gallons, or double the quantity. According to the Government returns, the houses which paid duty on the largest quantity of wine in the Port of London during the year 1869 were the following. Appended also is a list of the houses which paid duty on the largest quantity of foreign spirits during the year 1869:—

| WINES (Foreign). | Gallons | SPIRITS (Foreign). | Gallons |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. & A. Gilbey ... | 717,243 | W. & A. Gilbey ... | 284,025 |
| F. W. Cosens ...... | 140,868 | Twiss & Brownings | 227,111 |
| Gaudet Fréres ...... | 127,440 | Nicholson & Co. ... | 180,986 |
| Boyes & Beckwith | 125,227 | D. Taylor & Sons | 133,452 |
| R. Hooper & Sons | 124,038 | Trower & Lawson | 125,245 |
| Dingwall & Co. ... | 121,278 | Dingwall & Co. ... | 112,636 |
| Cunliffe & Co. ...... | 89,460 | R. Hooper & Sons | 103,153 |
| Simon & Lightly | 85,750 | Bond, Forbes & Co. | 98,916 |
| Dent, Urwick & Co. | 84,859 | Bishop & Sons...... | 95,057 |
| J. Allnutt, jun. & Co. | 81,092 | Seager & Evans ... | 88,345 |
| D. Taylor & Sons... | 76,073 | R. Burnett & Co. | 67,704 |

As Light Wines are acknowledged by medical men to be a most desirable beverage, and a large portion of the above increase comes under that head, the importance of these figures should be borne in mind in any revision of the French Treaty.

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn,* and *Vulcanite,* from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Owing to indisposition Mr. Childers has been advised to seek a temporary relaxation. The First Lord leaves the Admiralty for a short sojourn on the Continent.

The officers of the National Education League have determined to offer the most strenuous opposition to the proposal of the Government, as announced by the Premier.

A rupture between Holland and Venezuela is imminent in consequence of the seizure, by President Blanco, of the Dutch mail steamer Honfleur, for carrying contraband war materials. A Dutch corvette has gone to Loquayra to demand reparation.

United States' Debt.—The debt statement of the 1st June shows the total amount, less the amount in the Treasury, to be 2,406,562,371 dollars. The decrease of debt in the month of May amounted to 14,301,962 dollars and since the 1st of March 31,766,105 dollars.

The Earl of Derby.—The leading inhabitants of Lynn are about to present an address to the Earl of Derby on the occasion of his marriage. The address will be suitably emblazoned on an elegant scroll. His lordship sat for Lynn uninterruptedly in the House of Commons from 1849 to 1869.

The Late Thunderstorm.—During the thunderstorm which visited many counties in England on the afternoon and evening of the 16th inst., a singular occurrence happened in Bath-road, Hounslow. A very fine black poplar tree, more than a century old, belonging to Mr. Phillipant of Park Lodge, was struck by a thunderbolt some ten feet above the root. The trunk was split in five directions, each incision being as clearly cut as if it were done by some sharp instrument. The bark was stripped off in a westerly direction, but none of the branches or leaves seem to have suffered. Two postillions, riding by at the moment when the tree was struck were unhorsed, and had to be conveyed to the Castle Inn, opposite, where they remained some time before they recovered from the shock.

The English Church and Papal Infallibility.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has addressed a letter to the Primate, asking his advice on the desirability which many English Churchmen think exists that the Bishops of our Church should "place on record some protest in reference to the present Council at Rome." The following is the Archbishop of Canterbury's reply :—

"Stonehouse, St. Peter's, Thanet, June 17.—My dear Bishop,—In answer to your letter I will, as you suggest, repeat publicly what I have already written privately to another member of our body. I cannot, as at present advised, persuade myself that it is desirable for the Episcopate of the English Church to come forward and issue a manifesto against Papal Infallibility. The statements of our Church as set forth in its Articles and Formularies, respecting the claims of the Church of Rome, are so full and explicit that they seem to me to require neither explanation nor adddition. The more dignified, wise, and sober policy for us to adopt, as I think, is to let Rome take her own course. The Church of England, so far as I know, has not at present been addressed on the subject by the Pope or his so-called Œcumenial Council, or, indeed, by any persons whatsover, and I cannot see any necessity for us to go out of our way and put forth a manifesto. I fully expect that, if the supporters of the claim to Infallibility are left alone, they will do their own cause infinite damage, and great good to the cause of truth. I am sure the English nation does not expect any declaration or action from us other than can be secured by a steadfast adherence to our old principles both in our practice and our teaching, neither do I think that the great body of Christians elsewhere is expecting us to move.—Believe me to be, my dear Bishop, yours very sincerely, A. C. Cantuar."

Death of Lord Arthur Clinton.—Lord Arthur Clinton died on Saturday morning at the King's Arms Hotel, Christchurch, Hampshire, where he had been staying for a few days on a fishing excursion. The illness which caused his death was scarlet fever, on the discovery of the first symptoms of which he was removed to a cottage in a village named Muddiford, adjacent to Christchurch. The services of Dr. Wade, Dr. Fitzmaurice, and Dr. Roberts Thompson, were at once obtained, and a telegram was sent to Mr. W. H. Roberts, of Moorgate-street. On Mr. Roberts's arrival at Muddiford, however, Lord Arthur Clinton's case was hopeless. Mr. Roberts immediately addressed a letter to the London morning papers, inclosing a statement made by Lord Arthur Clinton with reference to the suspicions under which his lordship laboured in connection with the Boulton and Park case. Lord Clinton's statement, drawn up shortly before his death, but not signed in consequence of his sudden and fatal attack, contains the following passages :—

I am now, as I hitherto have been, anxious to give the most unequivocal denial to the accusations which have been made against me, and I most earnestly beg the public to suspend its judgment until the full investigation of a public trial has cleared away and explained the circumstances of suspicion alleged against me. I pledge myself to surrender on the trial at the Central Criminal Court on the day appointed, as I am desirous of courting the fullest possible enquiry—being conscious that the greater the light which can be thrown on this unfortunate case, the clearer will be my exculpation. I am now, and have been for some time past, prostrate on a bed of sickness, or I would, ere this, have surrendered to the warrant, and submitted myself to the authority of the Court. * * * * On my trial I shall clearly and honestly show that nothing can be laid to my charge other than the foolish continuance of the impersonation of theatrical characters which arose from a simple frolic in which I permitted myself to become an actor.

To this Mr. Roberts adds:—"It may be satisfactory to his lordship's relatives and friends to know that, in the presence of one of his medical attendants, Dr. Wade, and myself, he, when conscious of his approaching end, in a solemn manner reiterated his denial of any complicity whatever in the wretched case of alleged conspiracy, and his entire innocence of the graver charge imputed to him." Lord Arthur Clinton was the third son of the late Duke of Newcastle, and was 30 years of age. He was educated at Woodcote School, near Reading, and at Eton. He entered the navy in 1854, served in Captain Peel's Naval Brigade in India, received two medals, and was made a lieutenant in 1861. At the general election of 1865, Lord Arthur Clinton was returned without opposition for Newark, in conjunction with Mr. Grosvenor Hodgkinson. After his retirement from the House of Commons, in 1868, his lordship passed through the Court of Bankruptcy.

## PARLIAMENT.

After three nights' debate, the Irish Land Bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords on Friday without a division, the leading speakers on the Opposition benches—Lord Cairns and Earl Derby—having expressed themselves willing that the Bill, with certain safeguards, should become law, as an attempt, in which they do not put much trust, to pacify Ireland. Lord Derby took the opportunity of insisting once again that a system of very small tenancies is pernicious, but he does not think this Bill will, in the end, promote the increase of small holdings. Agitation for the Repeal of the Union he believes will continue nevertheless. He speaks of Irish disaffection as having met with remarkable success and encouragement.

The Elementary Education Bill had been very seriously considered by the Cabinet in anticipation of its coming before the House of Commons in committee, and Mr. Gladstone was prepared, on the motion for going into committee, to state once for all and finally what concessions Government intended to make to the League, and how far the opponents of the League might rely upon the Premier for the fulfilment of their hopes. He insisted on the Time-table Conscience Clause as a sufficient safeguard against undue denominational teaching, and then he explained the Government modifications in Mr. Forster's Bill, which had been kept secret till that moment. He makes a distinction between schools to be founded under the Act and partly supported out of the rates, and those which have been and will continue to be partly maintained by voluntary subscriptions. The former will be unsectarian, but not secular: the scriptures will be read in them and the broad principles of the Christian religion explained. The latter will remain denominational schools and will be independent of the School Boards, receiving fifty per cent of the cost of maintenance from Government and nothing from the rates, making up the deficiency by voluntary subscriptions. The Government grant is to be increased to fifty per cent in all schools under the Act. The novelty of these proposals elicited severe comment, especially from Mr. Disraeli, who said he came down to the House prepared to support Mr. Forster's Bill but he could not accept what was virtually a new Bill without further consideration. The result of the discussion was the adjournment of the business of the committee till Monday, in order to give time for the Bill, with the alterations, to be printed and placed in the hands of the members. On Monday evening, on the motion for going into committee on the Bill, Mr. Richards moved an amendment to the effect that attendance at school should be made absolutely compulsory, and that religious education should be left entirely to voluntary effort. He contended that the opponents of religious education in Government schools were less content with the Bill in its present shape than before the alterations. He was seconded by Sir C. Dilke, and opposed by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who, however, objected to the recent changes in the Bill. Mr. Samuel Morley spoke in favour of religious education. The discussion went on for several hours, nearly two of which were occupied by Mr. Foster, who said, towards the close:—"On behalf of the Government I must state that as regards the substance of these Clauses and the matters of which they treat, the House must expect no further change from us." On Tuesday night Mr. Miall opened the debate, which was continued again for several hours, and at length adjourned till Thursday, on the motion of Mr. Dixon.

The Bill for the disfranchisement of Sligo and Cashel has been read a second time, and so has the Extradition Bill, which empowers Her Majesty to conclude treaties for extradition of criminals under certain safeguards, without the necessity of coming to Parliament on each occasion. In the course of discussion upon clauses of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Mr. Lowe, provoked by hints suggested by Mr. Bass as to what would be required of the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he should decide at some future time to repeal or reduce the malt tax, spoke as follows:—"When Imlac and Rasselas were conversing on the subject of poetry, Imlac described to Rasselas all the qualities required to make a good poet, and when he had ended, Rasselas said to him, 'Enough, enough; thou hast persuaded me that no man can ever be a poet.' And I say to my hon. friend, 'Enough, enough; thou hast persuaded me that no Chancellor of the Exchequer can ever repeal the malt tax.'"

Mr. Lambert thinks many of Turner's pictures are unworthy of a place in the National Gallery; and he asked the First Commissioner of Works whether he thought that a considerable number of pictures in the Turner room were creditable either to the national taste or to the national talent; and whether it was not desirable that they should be removed, to give place to other works of art. To this Mr. Ayrton replied humurously, refusing to be drawn into an expression of opinion upon the value of Turner's paintings, and challenging the hon. member to put his question in the form of a motion to elicit the opinion of the House of the subject. Mr. Lambert said no more, and the House soon after found itself deep once more in a debate upon want of employment and destitution, Mr. Torrens having drawn a deplorable picture of the state of the country, and proposed Government aided emigration as a remedy. Mr. Goschen disputed the accuracy of Mr. Torrens's description, and produced a mass of evidence to prove that employment and the condition of the working classes were rapidly improving. He was pleased especially to quote reports of the reviving condition of trade in the Midlands in support of his position. Government again resisted the aided emancipation scheme, and the debate was adjourned, but not the House, which was rather unprofitably employed till nearly four o'clock in the morning (Saturday); for on the Clerical Disabilities Bill there were nine consecutive divisions on the motion for the adjournment of the debate, and the motion at last was not carried. The Bill passed into committee.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Earl Russell, showing that he does not quite ride side-by-side with Lord Granville in colonial matters, made a speech in behalf of maintaing a strengthening our connection with the colonies. He contrasted the state of the Colonies when the present Government came into office with the feeling provoked by the coldness and repugnance they had exhibited when the colonies asked for any assistance. The colonies were proud of their connexion with the Mother Cauntry, and it would be a great evil and a crime, he said, to weaken their attachment. He moved that a commission be appointed to inquire into the means best fitted to guarantee the security of the Queen's dominions. Lord Granville replied in the usual way, denying the allegations made against the Government's colonial policy, and the motion was withdrawn. On Tuesday their lordships considered and read a second time the Married Women's Property Bill, which was, rather curiously, introduced for this reading by Lord Cairns, and opposed by Lord Westbury. As a sort of compromise the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

An attempt was made by Mr. Gilpin on Tuesday night to place a limit upon the lateness of the hour to which Parliament sits. He proposed that no opposed business should be brought on after midnight, which Mr. M. Chambers seconded, observing that the House was becoming "a disgrace to the country." He lost his motion, and an amendment, naming one o'clock in the morning as the latest, was beaten by 18. The Premier suggested a general understanding that opposed business should not be introduced later than 12·30.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Brady's Bill for granting a superannuation pension to parochial medical officers went through the second reading, after a discussion and considerable dissension, by a large majority, and Sir George Jenkinson lost his Bill for providing a Court of Appeal against capital sentences, the House being of opinion that the responsibility of reprieve should remain with the Home Secretary.

## MASCULINE ATTIRE IN SUMMER.

From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper* we quote the following seasonable article, by Dr. Gardner. It is written for the behoof of sufferers from extreme heat in New York, but it is not at all unlikely that before the coming of autumn we shall be glad, in these Midland Counties, of any hint by which we may soften down some of the personal inconveniences resulting from sultry weather. This is how Dr. Gardner treats the subject :—

In one point we will agree. Dress as warm as is comfortable. Shall we dress as cool as our sensations would dictate? That is the question. There is great difference in the manner of dressing—from one thickness of linen to heavy woollen. Some dress, summer and winter, alike; some wear the same clothing, but of lighter material; others leave off their flannels; others retain their flannels, and wear linen externally. Clothing is worn in winter to keep one warm; in summer, only in deference to the habits of society, as a matter of decency; for, should the skin once become accustomed to the rays of the sun, the protection afforded by clothing would soon be found unnecessary. Why, then, do people wear heavy woollens and undermerinos in hot weather? Some, to avoid the expense of having two sets of clothes; but far more, from the effects of habit. Most of the dwellers in and about New York, having come from colder climes, where there is little hot weather, and that little very fluctuating in its character, a hot morning or noon being speedily followed by a cool, perhaps almost frigid, night—dress in fear, prepared to be uncomfortable for the shorter time in order to guard against probable future change. Others are engaged in very active or laborious employments, productive of great heat and attendant profuse perspiration, followed by prolonged intervals of repose, and exposure to drafts and sudden cooling—unquestionably undesirable. But the great majority of the men of New York—above the classes engaged in manual labour—are not open to this consideration. They walk to and from their places of business—too often, from laziness, they throng the cars and stages—and then are in the quiet exercise of their daily occupation at the desk, or acting as salesmen, in shelter, and with little violent exercise. There is no reason why these should wear woollen or undershirts, for, even if gauze, they are recognizably hot, add materially to the expense of clothing and washing, and are entirely unnecessary. Some allege that they absorb the perspiration; but it is owing very much to their extra heat that the excessive perspiration is present. A horseman, even in winter, does not keep his animals constantly blanketed, but recognises the fact that they are better without covering until they have cooled down and dried up, when a blanket may be beneficially added. The very object of perspiration, in man and beast, is overlooked and neglected. Nature, in various ways, provides for the cooling of all animals. Oxen, dogs, and other animals, when overheated by severe exercise or extraordinary severity of the summer sun, cool themselves by the evaporation of the profusely flowing saliva from their out-hanging tongues and open mouths. These and other animals never sweat; but the horse and man allow the fluids to be secreted through the pores of the skin, which, by its evaporation, keeps down the augmented heat of the body. The thick coverings over the body, in several layers, materially retards, if not prevents, this evaporation. It is absorbed into the flannels, and thus slowly got rid of, but its intended utility is lost. The excessive perspiration of many is most often caused by frequent drinking; too often of stimulating wines, spirits, and beer, and, not unfrequently, of inordinate quantities of water, which, even if but plain water, is injurious in such large quantities, diluting the fluids of the stomach, and produciug dyspepsia and various other ills. Independently of the great discomfort arising from flannels worn in summer season, their use is deleterious in many respects. Not to enumerate them all, the heated skin, covered with a net of gauze or other shirt, excites upon the surface a constant eruption of prickly heat of a very distressing nature, which generally remains until the season becomes so much cooler as to render flannels justifiable. If, however, from force of education, one thinks it impossible to go without undershirts and drawers, let them both be removed at night, and, in summer, the whole person be bathed before going to bed at night. Neither in summer nor winter should underclothing be worn in bed, but, after being removed, they should be spread out, so as to be well aired and made fresh before being put on again. And, while on this subject, I would especially advise those who have adopted the war-fashion of wearing woollen shirts, either in summer or winter, to have them frequently washed. I am afraid that some gentlemen would be unwilling to state how frequently they change these garments. They should remember that if they, from their colour, don't show dirt, they none the less do get soiled as soon as if white, and, being of wool, sooner than if of cotton; and that the olfactories of those with whom they come in contact can recognise their presence, even if they wear false fronts, and paper collars and wristbands.

Important.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Twenty-five per cent saved in value. [537

Maravilla Cocoa for Breakfast.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only, by all Grocers. [717

## THE GOSSIP.

General Prim is now said to be the richest man in Spain.

The Emperor of Brazil has received as a present the sword of Lopez.

Dr. H. Lawson is about to retire from the editorship of *Scientific Opinion*.

The Beethoven centenary has been celebrated with much *éclat* in Weimar.

Mr. Walter Montgomery has reached San Francisco, and has appeared in "Hamlet."

The recent appeal by circular for subscriptions towards the statue to Sir Titus Salt has already realised £1,100.

Since the death of Noah Webster, at least one thousand slang words have become a part of the language of America.

At a recent sale of autographs in Paris, were letters from Parry, the navigator, Bulwer (Lord Lytton), Sydney Smith, and one in French, from Lord Palmerston.

The *Musical Standard* says that the new Italian *prima donna*, Madame Galletti, has been engaged at a salary of 3,000 francs per evening, for the theatre, at Cairo, of the Khedive.

Mr. Armitage is about to continue the decoration of the hall in University College, London. The new pictures will contain portraits of living personages interested in the College.

A large American Horse-Circus Company, with a tent to hold 4,000 persons, has passed across the continent of America for San Francisco, as well as the Spanish Opera Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul fell among the Fenians on their way to Canada, and were unable to get into Montreal to keep their engagement. They sailed for Europe in the "City of Brussels," on the 18th of June.

A young military officer, named Schott, has made so successful a *début* at the Frankfort Theatre in "Der Freischutz," that he has been induced to leave the service of Mars to take up that of Apollo.—*Musical Standard*.

The New Forest.—The 60,000 acres of waste lands in the New Forest, belonging to the Crown, produce an annual income of about 6d. per acre. Mr. Fuller, the eminent land-agent, considers that, if properly managed, and sold in detail, they would realise £6,000,000 sterling.

Mr. Woolner is to execute, by request, a bust of Mr. Charles Dickens: he has the advantage of a mask which was cast for the purpose. Thus, another will be added to the noble series of likenesses of eminent men, for which posterity will thank this artist; it includes those of the Laureate, Mr. Browning, Mr. Carlyle, Prof. Sedgwick, Sir W. Hooker, Mr. Gladstone, the Rev. J. H. Newman, Sir J. H. Grant, Mr. Darwin, Sir B. Frere, Sir J. Brooke, &c.—*Athenæum*.

## COURT AND FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

A correspondent of the *Irish Times* states that a British peerage has been offered, at the suggestion of the Queen, to the Earl of Howth, and that it has been accepted.

It is announced that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has intimated his intention to be present at the annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, to be held in Ballinasloe, in the first week in August.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, who was prevented by indisposition from joining Her Majesty at Balmoral, is better, and able to get out twice a day in the private grounds of the Castle.

On Friday last Her Majesty left Balmoral for Windsor, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princesses Louise and Beatrice, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite, arriving at Windsor on Saturday morning, Royal carriages being in readiness at the station to convey Her Majesty, the Royal family, and suite to the Castle. The Court will reside at Windsor Castle until about the middle of July, when it is expected the Queen will leave for Osborne.

## BIRTHS.

Adare.—On the 13th inst., the Viscountess Adare, of a daughter.

Athlumney.—On the 16th inst., at Somerville, Lady Athlumney, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

Gibbs—Jackson.—On the 21st inst., at Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire, by the Rev. Richard Leigh, rector, B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, Esq., of Pelham-crescent, Brompton, London, to Catharine Mary, elder daughter of R. Gibbs Jackson, Esq., of Everton, near Liverpool.

Caddick—Bussell.—On the 2nd inst., at Booterstown Church, county Dublin, by the Rev. Barton Bussell, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Frederick G. Bussell, B.A., brothers of the bride, Edward Caddick, Esq., of Edgbaston, Warwickshire, to Harriette, youngest daughter of Henry Bussell, Esq., St. Leonard's, Blackrock, county Dublin.

Fuller—Byng.—On the 18th inst., at St. James's Church, by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Kempe, A. C. Loraine Fuller, Esq., eldest son of Arthur Fuller, Esq., of the Rookery, Dorking, to the Lady Victoria Alexandrina Byng, third daughter of the Earl of Stratford.

## DEATHS.

Egerton.—On the 11th inst., at Knolton Hall, Flintshire, aged 90, Rebecca, relict of the Rev. Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Bart.

Sherer.—On the 15th inst., suddenly, Mr. Charles Sherer, a highly-respected representative of the firm of Messrs. Samuel Allsopp and Sons, Burton-on-Trent.

Upcott.—On the 18th inst., at his residence, 28, Waterloo-road, Mr. William Braddon Upcott, proprietor of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* and *Midland Counties Express*, aged 54.

Holloway's Pills.—The extraordinary range of temperature prevailing in our climate is extremely trying to the delicate-chested, the weak and nervous. All troubled by these afflictions should resolve to resort to this strengthening and regulating medicine immediately they perceive in themselves discomfort or that feeling of restlessness which betokens disordered digestion and defective secretion of bile. One of Holloway's Pills taken about noon and followed at bed-time by a dose sufficiently large to act aperiently will speedily recruit the faulty functions, and restore order throughout the whole system. A treatment so safe in operation and so successful in result should be known and practised when, from cold and sundry other causes, disease is attempting to gain a vexatious footing. [563

# HARRIET MARTINEAU.

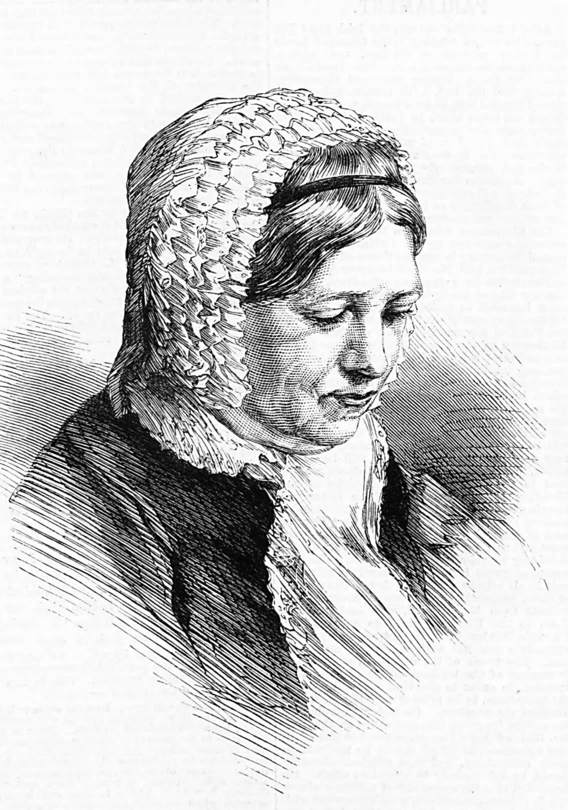
For nearly half a century Harriet Martineau, whose portrait we give on this page, has been one of our most useful writers. In political and domestic economy, and other branches of philosophy she has stood forth as one of the most practical exponents of her time. Her works of fiction too are powerful productions, and she has been and is now a most fluent journalist.

Harriet Martineau was born on the 12th of June 1802, at Norwich, and is the sixth of eight children. Her ancestors were of French extraction, and the founder of the family, when driven from his country by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in Norwich as a surgeon. The practice was handed down through many generations till it descended to Miss Martineau's uncle, one of the most eminent provincial surgeons of his day. Her father was the proprietor of a manufactory at Norwich, and he gave his daughters the best education which the district could afford. Miss Martineau has herself ascribed her early taste for literature to the delicacy of her health in childhood, and in starting in life she resolved to make herself independent by literary exertion. When her family became unfortunate she was enabled by her writings to relieve them from the burden of her support.

Her "Devotional Exercises for the use of Young Persons," was published in 1823, and from this period her works were produced with great rapidity until severe illness necessarily interrupted her labours. In 1824 "Christmas Day," a tale, appeared; "The Friend," a sequel to it, in 1825; and "Principle and Practice" and "The Rioters" in 1826. Then came "Mary Campbell," "The Turn Out," "Sequel to Principle and Practice," a series of tracts, and a tale called "My Servant Rachel," in all of which the writer evinced her strong sympathy with the lower classes of society. "Traditions of Palestine" came out in 1831, and ever since that time Miss Martineau seems to have adopted a more elevated tone in her writings. Three prize essays were published this time by the Association of Unitarian Dissenters to which she belonged, viz., "The Faith as Unfolded by Many Prophets," "Providence as manifested through Israel," "The Essential Faith of the Universal Church," and a tale entitled "Five Years of Youth." She now commenced her series of tales: "Illustrations of Political Economy," which became very popular, and have been translated into most European languages. The "Illustrations in Taxation" and "Poor Laws and Paupers," which succeeded, consisted the former of six tales and the latter of four, and written on a similar plan.

Miss Martineau visited America early in 1835, which visit resulted in "Society in America" (1837), and a "Retrospect of Western Travels." Soon after the same pen contributed to "Knight's Series" a little volume entitled "How to Observe," and compiled three guides to service, called respectively "The Maid-of-all-Work," "The Housemaid," and "The Lady's Maid," with a fourth book entitled "The Dressmaker."

Miss Martineau's first regular novel appeared in 1839, entitled "Deerbrook," which is her most popular work of fiction. "The Hour and the Man" followed in 1850, and had for its hero Touissaint l' Overture. This work passed through three editions. Before this time her health had become much impaired, and, after completing a series of tales for children, she was compelled to restrain her great mental exertions. The offer of a pension was declined twice by Miss Martineau from the feeling that she could not conscientiously share in a system of taxation which had been reprobated by her works. Her next productions were "Life in the Sick Room" (1843); "Forest and Game Law Tales;" "The Billow and the Rock;" "Eastern Life: Past and Present" (1848); and a volume of "Letters;" a condensed version of "Comte's Positive Philosophy;" "History of England During the Thirty Years' Peace;" "Household Education" in the *People's Journal;* and "A complete Guide to the Lakes" (1854). Of late years Miss Martineau's pen has been busily employed in leading articles for the *Daily News*, and in short social sketches for *Once a Week*. Although Miss Martineau attained her sixty-eighth birthday a few days ago, we still find her at work with the pen.

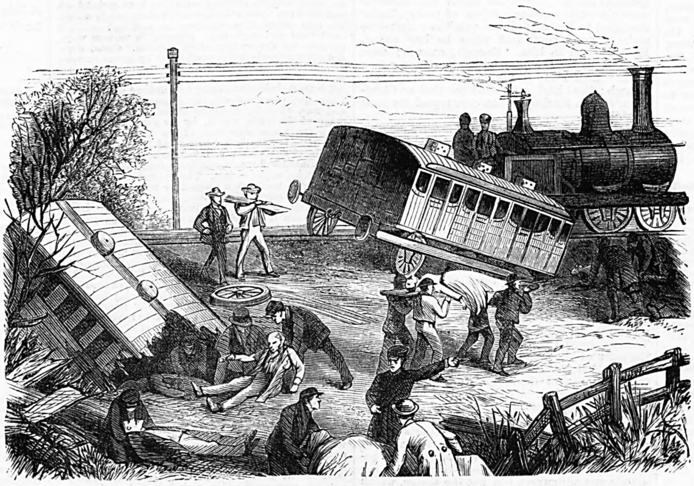


MISS HARRIET MARTINEAU.

**The Sheffield Waterloo Dinner.**—The annual dinner of the Waterloo Veterans was held at the King's Arms, Fargate, on Saturday, when a pleasant evening was spent by the veterans. The following are the various regiments represented, with with the ages of the different representatives:—John Wright, aged 80, Royal Artillery; Thomas Jenkins, 80, Royal Artillery; John Dunkerley, 80, Royal Artillery; George Cutts, 78, Grenadier Guards; George Groves, 76, 76th Regiment; Joseph Nicholson, 76, 52nd Regiment; Michael Mappin, 77, Rifle Brigade. Total, 547 years. Lord Wharncliffe kindly gave £1, and and a number of friends made up the requisite balance for providing the old soldiers with their usual repast.

A lady of title, the widow of an Irish peer, was among the recipients of out-door relief at Lambeth Workhouse during the past week.

In Westminister Abbey on Sunday afternoon Dean Stanley preached a funeral sermon in memory of Mr. Charles Dickens. Conspicuous among the large audience was Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate. The Dean took for his text the parable of the "Rich Man and Lazarus." The pith of the eloquent discourse may be said to be contained in the following brief paragraph:—"In spite of the Oriental imagery with which it is surrounded, the Gospel tells us, and the departed writer did but re-echo the truth, that the Rich Man and Lazarus lived very near and close to each other; he showed us, in his own dramatic and sympathetic manner, how close that lesson lay at the gates of the upper and wealthier classes of modern English society in this age of wide-spread civilization and luxury."



THE TERRIBLE AFFAIR ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY: AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

**Dangers of Cricket.**—George Summers, the Nottinghamshire cricketer, who was struck by a ball from Platts, in the match between Notts and Marylebone, on Wednesday last, at Lord's Cricket Ground, died at his father's house at Nottingham on Sunday afternoon from the injuries received, the blow having occasioned concussion of the brain. The deceased was only 35 years old.

Five of the brigands who were implicated in the massacre of the four Englishmen at Marathon were executed on Monday.

## THE DERBY ARBORETUM ANNIVERSARY.

The annual invasion of Derby by bands of exursionists bent upon enjoying themselves in the Arboretum upon the occasion of the anniversary fête took place on Monday, and the town presented its wonted festive appearance from a very early hour. The bands, to the number of about 130 instruments, assembled in the Market-place, where they united in playing the National Anthem, to the great delight of the multitudes who crowded the streets. The route to the Arboretum was as usual decorated with flags and evergreens, and many of the principal shops were closed during the afternoon. A great variety of performances were gone through for the entertainment of the large company when they had assembled in the grounds. Later in the day Mr. Coxwell attempted a balloon ascent, but met with an accident which resulted in a scene very discreditable to the crowd. The affair is thus described in the *Derby Mercury:* Mr. Coxwell's assistant, Mr. Lythgoe, accompanied by Mr. A. Holmes, Mr. Hunt, and two other passengers, take their seats; trial ascents of a few yards are made, and after a little further delay the rope which detains the machine is loosened. A shout ascends from the assembled crowd, hats and handkerchiefs are waved by those left behind, and by the departing ones, and the band strikes up "Up in a Ballon." The music is rather premature, for the aeronauts are soon destined to descend. By some miscalculation of the weight to be carried, the balloon had not risen sufficiently to evade the surrounding trees, and catching the branches it vainly essayed to tear its way through them. As it emerged, huge rents were visible, the gas escaped with far greater rapidity than it entered; and the machine speedily sank to the ground and collapsed. Here was a disappointment, and the people rushed to see the torn shreds of the machine which a moment before was inflated and ascending with majestic beauty. But, whilst we looked with dismay upon the terrified countenances of the passengers thus rudely ejected from the car, a brutal shout of mingled triumph and rage broke from the crowd; "Where's Jackson?" shouted one, "It's been done on purpose" was the explanation of another, and then, amidst that Babel of indescribable sounds which can only be heard at such periods, the mob rushed in for the purpose of vindicating "Jackson" by tearing to pieces Coxwell's balloon. A tremendous crash ensued, and a fearful scene, such as that which occurred some years ago at Leicester upon a similar occasion, appeared imminent, but the police were equal to the occasion. A strong detachment of officers and men belonging to the county and borough forces were upon the spot in an instant, and whilst part of them protected the passengers from the insensate crowd which surged around, and conveyed them to a place of safety, the remainder busied themselves with the balloon. The action taken was prompt and decisive; a row of a very serious nature appeared inevitable, and the malcontents, armed with stakes and young trees which they tore up on the spot, were proceeding to acts of violence when the police charged them. Broken heads and torn clothes were the order of the day, and several respectable people were roughly handled, especially those who endeavoured to quell the disturbance.

**Baboo Keshub Chesub Chunder Sen.**—A large meeting of various denominations—the Mayor in the chair—was held in Birmingham on Monday evening, to welcme Baboo Keeshub Chunder Sen to Birmingham. He spoke an hour and half, and professed himself a Theist. He compared Christian sects to so many shops offering him wares. The English were doing a great work in India, especially in secular education. Let England teach India purity and the worship of one God, truthfulness, respect for women, and science, and India would gratefully accept their teaching: but would not listen to creeds or dogmas. He spoke of the injury done by the evil example of Europeans in India, and protested against the liquor and opium traffic being forced on either India or China. He also spoke with respect of the missionaries, but protested against their protecting young converts against their parents. India, he said, was a country with a glorious past and an ancient civilisation. India would never be denationalised, but would have a national church of home growth and not imported. A resolution of sympathy in the work of abolishing idolatry and caste was carried unanimously. Baboo Sen preached in one of the Unitarian churches at Birmingham on Sunday.

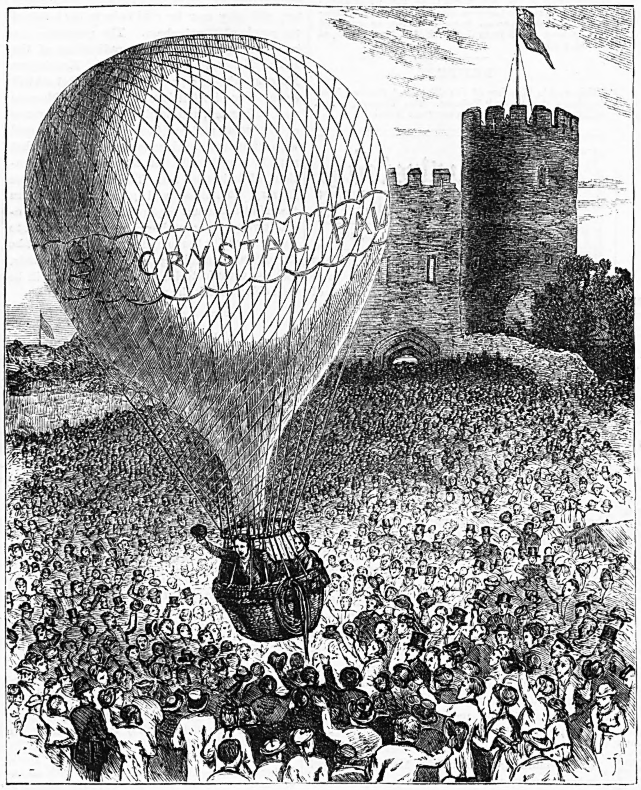
**Death from Professional Devotion.**—A much-respected physician residing at Bercy, near Paris, has recently fallen a victim to his professional zeal under singular and painful circumstances. A young woman had thrown herself into the Seine from the Quai de Bercy; some young men plunged in after her and succeeded in bringing her body to the shore. Dr. Launessau was sent for, and on his arrival found the young woman apparently dead. He, however, had resource to all the known methods of restoring animation, and among others to that of reviving the action of the lungs by the inspiration f his own breath. After two hours assiduous efforts he had the satisfac- of observing signs of recovery. The doctor was exhausted, and as his patient gradually recovered strength, so he became enfeebled, and finally died from exhaustion produced by his incessant and successful efforts to preserve the life of one who was a complete stranger to him.

An Arab has beeen condemned to death by the French authorities in Algeria for murder and cannibalism. He confesses to having killed and eaten, in company with an accomplice since dead and another who is "wanted," two young Arab women and a boy of thirteen, who disappeared mysteriously some two years ago. He is also reported to have eaten, at the end of 1867, both his father and brother, who died from natural causes.

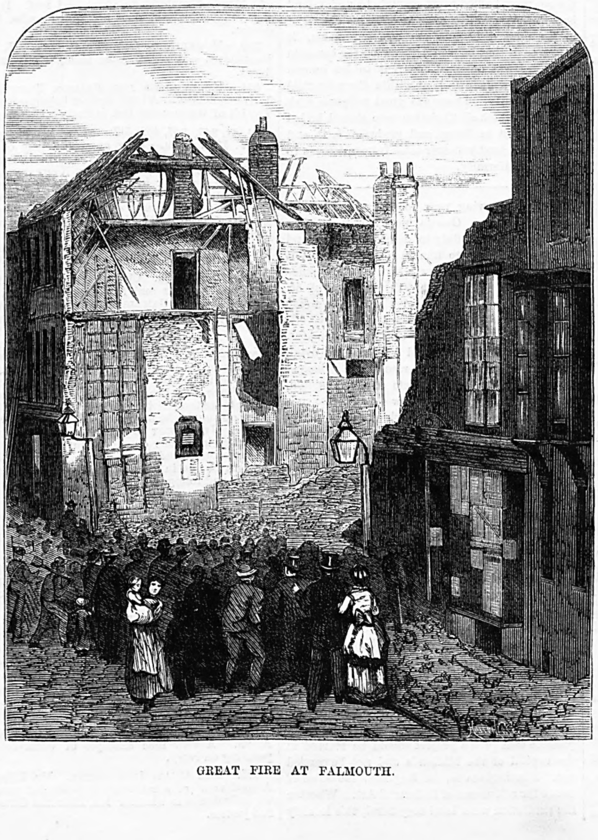
## THE FIRE AT FALMOUTH.

Travellers in the West remember Falmouth as one of the fairest spots in the singularly-picturesque and diversified county of Cornwall. The harbour is, to all appearance, a beautiful lake, for from very few points is the entrance visible, and it is so spacious, and takes so circuitous a shape that it is said her Majesty's Fleet may lie there at anchor, and no one of the vessels be visible from the deck of any other. Travelling up the river, the reaches of land from time to time cut off from view the outlet and passage up, and only those acquainted with the navigation can make away for the avenue by which to go up or down. Then outside the tongue of land which almost closes in the harbour lies the sea, forming a wide and lovely bay across which, if one looks southward, the line of sight would pass outside the Spanish coast to the wide expanse of ocean beyond. From any high position outside the town of Falmouth forms a magnificent picture; from the interior it is a narrow, quaint, old-fashioned fishing-place, looking like a bit of England cut out from the country two hundred years ago, and set down in the middle of this century. In Falmouth, early one Sunday morning in the month of June, a great fire broke out, burning down twelve shops and dwelling-houses, and destroying property to the value of £20,000. It was discovered about two o'clock in the morning, in the stores at the back of Mr. Harvey's grocery in Market-street, and it communicated thence to the adjoining premises on either side, and, to a slight extent, to the houses on the opposite side of the street. A dense fog prevailed at the time, but fortunately the wind was very light. The flames having by this time obtained a great mastery, messengers were despatched to request assistance from H.M.S. Ganges, lying in the harbour, from the Artillery at Pendennis Castle, and the Penryn and Truro Fire Brigades, and shortly afterwards the crew of the Ganges, under the command of Commander Wilson, arrived with their engine. About 20 artillerymen, under the command of Captain Purdy, with an engine, the Penryn Fire Brigade with two engines, and the Truro Fire Brigade with two engines, also responded to the summons, but, in consequence of the long distance the latter had to travel, and the difficulty of obtaining eight horses at so early an hour, they arrived too late to be of any assistance. The engine from the Ganges and one of the Penryn engines took up their position on the beach at the back of the houses, and rendered most valuable service in preventing the extension of the fire in that direction. The fire as seen from the Harbour-terraces was awfully grand. Some petroleum and paraffin, thrown into the harbour from Mr. Fox's stores, spread and burnt on the water for some time. The powder thrown from his stores into the sea also prevented further serious damage. Only one accident occurred. Mr. Jane, one of the Falmouth Fire Brigade, was at work under a burning house, when a portion gave way and fell upon him. He was quickly conveyed to his home. The property and almost all the stock-in-trade were entirely destroyed of A. Geach, draper, house and shop; Mr. N. Fox, ironmonger, house and shop; Mr. A. Webber, confectioner, house and shop; Mr. T. Webber, stores and lofts; Mr. Twiggs, stores; Mr. Charles Skinner, workshop; Mr. T. Dunstan, workshop; Mr. John Richard, workshop; Mr. Henry Harvey, grocer, shop, dwelling-house, and stores; Mr. G. B. Johns, boot and shoe warehouse; Mr. Curtis, refreshment-house; the premises in the occupation of Mr. Goodman, currier; Messrs. Kelway and Osborne, grocers; Mr. E. Turner, mercer and tailor; Mr. Abel Travers, painter; and Mr. Chapman, hairdresser. It was nearly seven o'clock in the morning when the fire was got under so far as to allay the prevailing alarm as to its extending to the Market Strand on the one side and the Fish Strand upon the other. The excitement which the fire caused in other parts of the county was extraordinary. Truro, particularly, perhaps owing to some extent to the fact of its brigade having been called upon for assistance, was affected, and large numbers of people went to Falmouth by train on Sunday morning, and almost all the available carriages and boats were hired by those who did not rise early enough to catch the train. On Monday, again, large numbers of people visited the scene, and Falmouth was quite full of visitors for many days after the fire.

Fortunately for the sufferers large insurances had been effected on the property, and the demands were promptly and satisfactorily met by the various companies. Mr. White, assessor to the county office, and Mr. John Roberts, district manager and assessor to the General Insurance Company, assayed the loss for their respective offices. The principal companies concerned were the County, Phœnix, West of England, Hand in Hand, Manchester, and General.



THE DUDLEY FETES: BALLOON ASCENT FROM THE CASTLE GROUNDS.



GREAT FIRE AT FALMOUTH.

## THE BALLOON ASCENT AT DUDLEY.

The Whit Monday Dudley Castle Fêtes form the great out-door event of the year in the whole of the Dudley district. Under the almost tropical sun of the sixth of June thousands of holiday makers thronged into Dudley by every avenue and by every possible mode of conveyance. In these populous manufacturing counties, working-class families get scattered over a wide and yet compact area, in response to the demands of labour, and those who are separated by distances of ten miles and upwards do not see each other many times in twelve months. But they meet at the Dudley Fêtes, and are all the merrier by reason of the infrequency of these pleasant reunions. The entertainment provided for the swarm of pleasure-seekers was abundant and various. To the accompaniment of the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards there were dancing, rustic games, bicycle races, spiral ascents, trapeze performances, and many other exciting amusements. But the most imposing event of the day was that represented by our artist on this page. Mr. R. Orton made a most successful ascent from the Court Yard with his immense balloon known as the "Crystal Palace," amid the far-reaching cheers of the tens of thousands of visitors, who watched the aërial journey of the daring voyageur till the fine balloon diminished out of sight. Balloon ascents have long ceased to be a novelty, but yet the entertainment is one that never grows stale. Though no new discovery should be made in the aeronaut's art we believe that every fresh venture up into the clouds would be watched with almost unabated interest by our children and grandchildren for any number of generations.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., distributed the prizes awarded to the successful candidates at the recent Cambridge Local Examinations in the Sheffield centre, and spoke at some length on the importance of the culture of the higher branches of study in our middle-class schools.

Worcester Cathedral.—Lord Lyttelton and Sir J. S. Pakington, on behalf of the Restoration Committee of Worcester Cathedral, have issued their announcement as to the condition and prospects of the cathedral restoration. They state that Mr. Gilbert Scott's revised estimate to complete the restoration amounts to £14,400. To meet this expenditure the Earl of Dudley has offered £5,000 unconditionally, and the Dean and Chapter will contribute £2,000. Lord Lyttelton and Sir J. Pakington appeal to the diocese of Worcester to raise the balance by voluntary contribution, on the following clear understanding:—"1. That every condition is withdrawn, and that every question of opinion—whether with respect to musical festivals or otherwise—is left entirely open and unprejudiced, as before any such question was raised. 2. That any money to be now subscribed shall be paid within five years, in equal annual instalments, due on the 1st August in this and in each succeeding year, unless any subscriber should prefer payment within the first year in one sum. 3. That in the event of the subscription promised not amounting to such a sum as shall, in the opinion of the Restoration Committee, afford a reasonable prospect of the completion of the work, each subscriber shall be at liberty to reconsider his offer." The Restoration Committee will meet at the end of July to hear the result of this appeal.

Disgraceful Outrage at an Irish Funeral.—One of the most disgraceful and distressing exhibitions of bigotry ever witnessed, even in Ireland, occurred in a graveyard near the town of Navan, last week. A young man, some of whose relations are Protestants and others Roman Catholics, and who himself lived and died a Protestant, was being buried in a graveyard where the majority buried were Roman Catholics. The Protestant clergyman, at the request of his father, attended at the gate of the graveyard to receive the remains and conduct the burial service. The clergyman putting on his surplice was the signal for a rush being made at the coffin, which was seized and jostled, amid a general uproar, the Roman Catholic priest being apparently the leader of the disturbance. The Protestant clergyman was, of course, debarred from officiating, and even from entering the graveyard. The father and brothers of the young man loudly protested against such a proceeding; but, despite all their cries and entreaties, the coffin was borne three times round the graveyard and interred, the Roman Catholic clergyman conducting the burial service according to the custom of his church.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

MRS. HOWE

Has the honour of announcing her RETURN from PARIS, where she has Selected a large and choice Collection of the most superb BONNETS, HATS, MANTLES, JACKETS, SILK COSTUMES, PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, from Worth's, Ingat's, Mdlle. A. Magnier, Mouchaux, and other celebrated Paris Houses.

SHOW ROOMS
SPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR THE
THE SEASON.

H. W. HOWE,

Begs to call special attention to a new make of BLACK SILK, *exclusively* confined to his Sale *in Birmingham*. Guaranteed to Wear. Importer of

FRENCH DRESSES, MANTLES,
AND MILLINERY.

*BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS,*
43, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [677

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MR. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,
*Has Removed from 65, New Street, to*
11, *BENNETT'S HILL,* 11,
(Next to the Bank of England),
*WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM* 9 *a.m., UNTIL* 6 *p.m.*
Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.
*N.B.—Only One Visit required from Country Patients.*

*Notice particularly Name and Address.* [775

AUCTION ROOMS AND FINE ART GALLERIES, (formerly Winstanley's), 44, Church Street, Liverpool. Established 1810, for the Sale by Auction of Furniture, Works of Art, Jewellery, Plate, Books, Wines, China, Glass, Hardware, Carpets, Stocks in Trade, and Goods of every description. Consignments invited. Cash advanced, if required. GEORGE TURNER, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c., Liverpool, [797

NOTICE.

BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.

The Public, it is hoped, will discriminate between cheap inferior qualities bearing a false name and

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,
which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

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Surgeon Dentist, of 17, Bennett's Hill, has invented the method of fixing Artificial Teeth, by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible, except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without THE SLIGHTEST PAIN, or removal of stumps. Detection impossible. ARTICULATION, MASTICATION, and COMFORT guaranteed. Teeth from 5s. Sets from £5. Mr. Parker attends daily.

17, *BENNETT'S HILL (First door from New Street).* [654

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Cloth Boards, Gilt Edges, 20s.
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*OFFICE*, 190, *STRAND, W.C.* [892

COMPANION TO THE SICK ROOM.—The QUEEN'S LAVENDER WATER is the most Fragrant, Refreshing, and Lasting of all Perfumes. Prepared only by J. PROCTER (late Thonger and Gray), 104, Broad Street, Islington. [780

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A Test sent gratis if desired. [629

LADIES IN SEARCH OF A REALLY EFFICIENT SEWING MACHINE ARE INVITED TO SEE THE LITTLE WANZER.—Upwards of 15,000 of these Exquisite Little Machines have been sold in England and Scotland since its introduction, two years ago. The price complete is only 84s., and includes, in addition to the usual attachments, a Self-sewer, Oiler, Braider, and Quilter, rendering it not only the cheapest, but the best and most complete Hand Lock-Stitch Machine in the market. Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Midland Counties, Oriel House, Bull-street, Birmingham; and 10, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Agents wanted where none already appointed. [627

## NOTICES.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

### TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

The sale of the *Illustrated Midland News* is increasing largely. The permanent character of the publication makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisements. As we can only devote a limited space to public announcements, advertisers should send their orders not later than Wednesday at noon in each week.

### TO LONDON ADVERTISERS.

London Advertisements are received at the London Office, 33, Essex-street, Strand, where all information can be obtained with regard to terms, &c.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers*, and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

### NOTICE.

This week's Number of the *Illustrated Midland News* completes the Second Volume. The Title-page and Index will be furnished with our next Number.

The Illustrated
MIDLAND NEWS
FORWARD
BIRMINGHAM, JUNE 25, 1870.

THE "Unity of Christendom," the dream of many devoted men of various creeds in the present day, the disastrous experiment of the past, is once again being forced upon public attention. If the movement were confined to those who are fascinated by the idea which held the Christians of Europe together as by a spell for so many generations of medieval life, it would not be worthy of much attention. The days of the ascendancy of Authority, pure and simple, will never return in this world. But a similar object is sought after by the followers of doctrines far removed from those of the ancient Church, and the scheme, taking dissimilar shapes in different minds, is advocated by men who, if brought face to face, would hardly discover any common ground of sympathy as to the modes in which religious feeling should be fostered and expressed. Now, setting altogether aside the possibility of accomplishing the object aimed at by these devoted men, the question that first suggests itself to anyone outside the charmed circle of these transcendental theories is whether such a union is in any degree desirable. "Sink minor differences" is the shibboleth of the new creed; but Why sink minor differences? Is it not by fine shades of distinction in feeling, in thought, and in expression, that individual character lives and flourishes? We would ask one of these advocates of unity to attend service one fine Sunday morning at a Primitive Methodist chapel in the country, and then, while the impression is fresh upon his mind, witness the proceedings of a cathedral service in one of our ancient cities. He would find the divergence of tone and spirit very wide. Which would he alter, or in what respect would he change both to promote "unity"? If his catholicity of spirit were not wide enough to sympathise with each in its separate sphere, then we should say that he was not qualified for an apostle of unity; and if on the contrary he had heart enough to understand how Christian feeling must in different classes of minds take different form and expression, it seems to us that he would throw up the cause in which he was engaged, content to let human nature follow its own bent within the wide field of Christianity. There are great purposes with respect to which all Christian men should be led to unite, but in forms and modes of faith and worship no good will ever arise from attempts to promote uniformity.

WE are drawing near to the period of the decennial Census. One day next April each of us will be called upon duly to describe himself and those who belong to him in a schedule. It is getting full time for a new return of the population. Statistics are vitiated for want of it. Sanitary science, especially, is thrown into a very uncertain condition by reason of the unreliable character of the Registrar-General's estimates. We are told every week, and with minute detail every quarter, of the death-rate of the principal towns, counties, and districts of the kingdom, and from the reports we draw very concise conclusions as to the relative health of the cities and localities and the results of sanitary measures; and yet this death-rate is founded very much upon guess-work. The Registrar-General assumes, in this year, 1870, that the population of every county, town, and parish has increased or decreased for nine years at the rate of increase or decrease during the ten years between 1851 and 1861. He can do no better; but his figures must be very inexact, and his death-rate open to a good deal of correction. In these days of statistical science, when men have learned to place reliance upon figures and to act accordingly, it must become a question, after next April, whether our Census should not be taken more frequently than once in ten years.

A Museum of Industrial Art is to be founded in Birmingham. We speak with confidence of the accomplishment of the object, for it is hardly possible that such a project should be started in the capital of the Midlands and not be carried out. Birmingham is, in England, the town of towns for a Museum of Industrial Art. Whether the exhibition were local or general, this locality would naturally furnish more illustrations for it than any other district; and here, more than anywhere else, would the institution be viewed with the greatest amount of practical interest. The scheme took its rise in the Free Library Committee, and may now be said to be in the hands of the people of Birmingham. The promoters are in communication with the authorities of the India Museum and the South Kensington Museum, whence a great deal of practical aid will come. For £1,000 it is understood the Museum may be founded, and furnished from the resources of the great national institutions above named with a handsome nucleus as the beginning of what must be a noble collection of objects and illustrations of industrial art. The Birmingham Free Library Committee will give a certain sum towards the amount required; and at an influential town meeting, on Monday, it was resolved to co-operate with the committee. There cannot be any difficulty in raising the one thousand pounds, and the manufactories of the Midlands will be well able to stock the museum.

## BIRMINGHAM WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION.

[FOURTH NOTICE.]

The Spring Show closed on the 18th. It attracted many visitors till the last hour, though it had been open something like three months. We were pleased to see, towards the end, a very fair proportion of the pictures labelled "Sold." That is a good practical test of the success of the show. We did not quite exhaust our notes in our third article, and we hasten now to close up the record.

258.—CHURCH POOL, BETTWS-Y-COED. J. Jackson Curnock.—This is an attractive picture, with a welcome warmth of foreground, and that seeming transparency in the water which is the passport to success in the painter who sets down his easel by the side of streams and still lakelets.

264.—A NICE SWING. Miss Bouvier.—The child is exquisitely rendered. The picture caught the eye of one of the successful drawers in the Spring ballot, and was at once appropriated.

267.—NEST AND PRIMROSES. John Sherrin.—The painter has accomplished the difficult task of drawing a sufficient distinction of colour between the yellow of the primrose blossom and the green of the foliage. In nature the hues are different enough, but in pictures they too frequently run the one into the other.

273.—THE CASTLE OF ALCALA, SPAIN. David Roberts, R.A.—One is glad to meet with an example or two of the Masters. It relieves the mind and helps judgment. The effect of the water in the centre is a fine little bit of success, but the outlines are very hard.

280.—HONFLEUR. J. Burgess.—An instance of the difficulty of accurately allowing in perspective for rising ground. It is a picturesque bit, but the inclined plane of the street does not quite satisfy the eye.

284.—AN AUTUMNAL NOONDAY, SUTTON WOOD. George Clare.—This is an attempt to represent, in colours a little too hard, the effects of a blaze of sunlight on plant and leaf. It is very suggestive, yet does not quite realise the design.

310.—MOONLIGHT, CONWAY CASTLE. J. J. Bannatyne.—A night scene thoughtfully rendered.

314.—HOLLYHOCKS AND PASSION FLOWERS. V. Bartholomew.—A bold study of bright colours. The bit of worm-eaten leaf is finely treated.

34, 64, 345, 387, 482, 517. These are pictures by W. H. Vernon.—They are sufficiently characteristic to be noticed together. AUTUMN is one of the least successful. NEAR KEMPSEY was chosen by a winner in the ballot; it is a pretty rural sketch. SPRING MORNING is a clever and conscientious drawing, showing a good level sketch of water, with the light of the sky well and naturally gleaming in it. SUMMER TIME is another example of the painstaking and successful pencilling in of the horizontal stream.

442, 526, 576, 599. Charming specimens of the study of richness and freshness in colours, by Mary Vernon. CAMELLIAS is one of the very best flower-paintings in the exhibition. There is a touch of genius in the management of the green leaves, and the brilliancy of the blossom is beautifully harmonized so as to rebut, while it challenges, the charge of exaggeration. PLUMS. The bloom upon the fruit is exquisite, and again the foliage hues are most happily fixed. DEAD GAME takes the artist into another field of dazzling hues, and again she succeeds. The birds are well drawn. JUST SHOT suggests the idea that the brilliancy is a little overdone, but it is a study from nature, and is, perhaps, correct. The autumn leaves in this picture seem to point to flowers and foliage as, it may be, the best line for the artist.

480.—A SKETCH. Florence Vernon. There are two or three drawings by the same hand, promising, careful, with thought in them, but crude.

348.—COURT OF THE FISHPONDS, ALHAMBRA. J. Dobbin. A very difficult example of perspective, cleverly managed, yet leaving some incredulity on the mind of the spectator as to the correctness of the effects.

433.—Scene from "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING." Miss Austin Carter. A domestic study, but not quite suggestive of Shakespeare's women.

454. MARKET PLACE, GRANTHAM. Louise Rayner. A picturesque old English town scene picturesquely rendered.

490.—LADY GERALDINE: A PORTRAIT. Miss Aston. A very nice example of water-colour painting on ivory.

567.—THE QUAY, ILFRACOMBE. Mr. Ellis.—A good view of a remarkably beautiful scene; the only doubt is whether Mr. Ellis has done it full justice.

## THE DRAMA IN BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. James Bennett has given before a Birmingham audience one more illustration of his carefully studied and well assured conception of the character of *Iago*. It is a very strong part with him. Critics may differ as to how *Iago* should be presented, but Mr. Bennett has made up his mind long since, and does not deviate from the course he has marked out for himself. He has taken the text from beginning to end, and out of it framed a perfectly consistent and comprehensible personage, whom he personifies, and it is all in his favour that in his hands no act of the Ancient surprises the audience. In the world there have been many villians of great mental capacity and rare knowledge of human nature, whose villiany has had no more distinct *raison d'etre* than that which comes of a natural turn of mind, and this is one of them. It is not necessary that we should see a purpose commending itself to the minds of ordinary people in the acts of this particular rascal, but it is necessary that there should be a certain harmony and unity in the character throughout, and those qualities predominate in Mr. Bennett's personation. Having seen this actor in the part it is possible to believe in *Iago*, and that is a great point achieved with regard to this exceptional creation of the great dramatist. *Iago*, as Mr. Bennett plays it, is the principal figure in the piece. He it is whom the audience watch; his influence moves everything; and there is such an air of individual strength in the man that no one can wonder at the fell work he accomplishes. Mr. T. C. King was the *Othello* to Mr. Bennett's *Iago* at this performance on Tuesday evening at the Theatre Royal. As we have hinted, the leading character took a secondary place. Mr. King's acting was intelligent and praiseworthy, but it was not a special study, and the conception was not subtle. The passion of the Moor is a something as peculiar and extraordinary as the villiany of the Ancient, and requires as judicious treatment. *Desdemona* may always be played by a respectable "walking lady," but the ordinary "walking lady" of the stage would not render the part as well as did Miss Bessie King. The occasion of the performance was a complimentary benefit to Mr. Bennett, and the playgoers of Birmingham gave him a "bumper." The house was crowded, and the favourite actor met with a very gratifying reception. After the play Mr. Reuben Roe recited effectively "Henry the Fifth's Wooing of the Princess Catherine," and Mr. Glydon and a choir of a hundred singers rendered well Locke's music to "Macbeth."

An English version of "Frou-Frou" is in course of presentation at the Prince of Wales Theatre. French sensationalism is rampant in the piece, and this is a close rendering of it. Miss Plessy Mordaunt is a fine woman, and a very clever actress, and her *Frou-Frou* is a rare bit of French comedy developing into melodrama. The authors have dealt mercilessly with domestic sentiment. Ingenuity of plot stands in place of the natural play of spontaneous feeling. *Frou-Frou* and her too devoted sister do things in the way of frivolity and wrong-mindedness on the one side and of blind self-sacrifice and sentimental mistake on the other which are hardly possible even in French households. The sensation scenes are well presented, and have a powerful effect upon the audience. The sister's part is cleverly acted, and so are those of *Henri* and *Brigard*. The first appearance of "Frou-Frou," upon the Birmingham boards has been a success.

## TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT NEWARK.

An accident involving the loss of sixteen lives occurred to an excursion train on the Great Northern Railway, returning from London to Leeds on Monday night. It was a day excursion, taking passengers from Leeds, Bradford, Halifax and York. There were in all 370 passengers. The train on its way home arrived at the various stopping places in good time. After leaving Peterborough, stopping only once at Grantham for water, the train ran a distance of thirty-eight miles in perfect safety, and was in the act of descending a small bank about a mile and a quarter south of Newark, and just where the "all right" signal at that station came into view, when it was met on the up line by the Doncaster goods train, consisting of twenty-eight trucks, the axle of one of which broke short off at the box at this instant, and, the body of the truck toppling over the down rails, dragged with it three or four of the succeeding waggons, and created an obstruction upon them, into which the excursion train—not being timed to stop at Newark—rushed with fatal and destructive force. The engine was completely overturned, the six succeeding carriages being thrown into a heap and terribly crushed. The passengers in three of them suffered very severely. The engine-driver was killed on the spot, and his stoker had both legs cut off, and died shortly afterwards. The accident resulted in sixteen deaths, and twenty other passengers were more or less injured.

Dr. Walton writes—Nov. 20, 1860, from Coshocton, Ohio:—"I am happy to inform you that Perry Davis's Pain Killer cures this new disease, diphtheria, or sore throat, that prevails to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. It has proved so successful here that scarcely any other remedy is now used, and I have not known it fail in a single instance when used in time. These facts you should make generally known."

# NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

The election for Bristol takes place to-day. The candidates are Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Sholto Vere Hare.

A portrait of the venerable Vicar of Rotherham, the Rev. R. Moseley, M.A., has just been presented to Mrs. Moseley by the members of the church choir.

The polling in the election of a chaplain for St. John's, Deritend, Birmingham, has resulted in a majority of 1,561 for the Rev. W. C. Badger, the numbers being Badger 3,860; Elliot 2,299.

Mr. Hugh Mason has just presented an extensive public park and gymnasium to the town of Ashton-under-Lyne. The gift has been accepted by the corporation, and the formal opening is appointed for to-day, Saturday.

Dr. Robinson, Birmingham, says that out of the 6,000 vaccinations he has performed since his appointment, only five turned out unfavourably, and that in every one of those cases the evil arose from causes distinct from the operation.

**Commemoration Week at Oxford.**—The Convocation in the Sheldonian Theatre was held on Tuesday, and Oxford has held high festival all the week. The new Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, installed some days ago, held a levee on Monday. We are preparing illustrations of the salient scenes in the Commemoration week.

Mr. William Braddon Upcott died suddenly at his residence, in Wolverhampton, on Saturday night. Soon after retiring to rest he was seized with apoplexy, and expired in a few minutes. Previously he had been slightly unwell. He became part-proprietor of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* a quarter of a century ago, soon afterwards its sole owner, and a few years back started the *Midland Counties' Express*.

The death of the Rev. D. D. Keane, Q.C., Recorder of Bedford, and an eminent member of the Common Law Bar, is announced. Mr. Keane was called to the bar by the Middle Temple in 1835, and subsequently joined the Norfolk Circuit. For several years he had acted as one of the examiners appointed to conduct the preliminary examinations of candidates for the bar.

**The Godiva Pageant.**—The Lady Godiva anniversary was celebrated at Coventry on Monday. As many as 30,000 people assembled in the town to witness the procession, of which Manders's Menagerie formed a part. Miss Rose Williams, of the Birmingham Concert Hall, enacted the part of Lady Godiva, in "fleshings," a short satin skirt, and a long veil. The Procession perambulated the streets from twelve o'clock till five. We are preparing a large engraving representing the Procession passing through the principal streets in Coventry.

**The Midland Railway.**—*The Railway News* hears that some of the directors of the Midland have recently paid a visit to Brecon, and gone over the Hereford, Hay, and Brecon line, as well as the Neath line. It is supposed that this inspection foreshadows an intention, if satisfactory terms can be arranged, of taking these lines into their own hands. It is well known that the Midland Company are desirous of having a route of their own into South Wales, and supposing they took to these lines there would be a good prospect of the extension of the Neath line direct into Swansea, which would no doubt be productive of much benifit to the line.

**The Festival of the Three Choirs.**—The programme of the Festival to be held in August at Hereford is now finally settled. The sacred music at the Cathedral will be taken in the following order:—Tuesday, Aug. 23, Mendelssohn's oratorio *Elijah* in the morning, and in the evening Parts 1 and 2 of Hadyn's oratorio the *Creation*, with J. Barnby's *Rebekah*; Wednesday morning, Mr. Sullivan's oratorio the *Prodigal Son* (written for the last Worcester Festival), Spohr's oratorio the *Last Judgment*, and Mozart's Twelfth Service; Thursday, Mendelssohn's "Reformation" symphony, *Christus*, and 42nd Psalm, and Holmes's *Cantata*, with a selection from the works of Handel, after the Crystal Palace plan—*Judas Maccabœus*, *Solomon*, *Jeptha*, ending with the coronation anthem "Zadoc the Priest," and introduced by the Gotha overture. On Friday morning the sacred music closes, as usual, with Handel's oratorio the *Messiah*. In consequence of Tuesday evening being appropriated to sacred music at the Cathedral there will be only two secular concerts at the Shirehall. The schemes for these are not yet made up, but they will include in the instrumental department Beethoven's symphony in B flat, overtures *Oberon*, *Semiramide*, &c. The engagements include Mdlle. Titiens, Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Sinico, Madame Patey Whytock, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Santley. Mr. G. Townshend Smith is the conductor.

**The Shrewsbury Show.**– The old festival was celebrated on Monday. At the appointed time the procession was marshalled in the Square, and perambulated the principal streets in accordance with the published route in the following order:—Marshal; Crispin and Crispianus, representing Shoemakers; Henry the First, who granted the First Charter to Shrewsbury; Cupid in a splendid car, representing Tailors, Drapers, Skinners, &c.; King Henry VIII., representing Bricklayers, Carpenters, Joiners, &c.; a Black Prince, representing Hatters, &c.; Queen Elizabeth, representing Bakers, Hairdressers, &c.), Sir John Falstaff, who fought an hour by Shrewsbury clock; Vulcan, in Chain Armour, followed by Smiths, &c., with several elaborate models of various machinery; Edward VI., the youthful founder of Shrewsbury Schools; Queen Catherine, with Wheel, representing Flax Dressers, &c.; Rubens, representing the Com-Brethren of Printers, Painters, &c.; The Seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, on raised platform. On Kingsland, in addition to the ancient arbours, a number of booths had been erected, in which refreshments were supplied to those in need, while amusements of various descriptions were provided. At Bowen's booth was a black barmaid, who had a very masculine appearance, and whose knowledge of the business appeared to be exceedingly slight and evidently got up for that occasion only. The conduct of the people was most exemplary, and they appeared to enjoy themselves greatly.

# SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

## THE ASCOT WEEK.

The departure of Blue Gown for Lyons, the scratching of Macgregor, and the avowed intention of Lord Falmouth to reserve Kingscraft for the St. Leger, made Ascot prospects somewhat gloomy, especially as, in spite of the united efforts of all the water-carts for miles round, the course could hardly be pronounced "good-going." However, a field of eighteen for the Trial Stakes gave promise of large fields during the Meeting, and Rosicrucian's second, under the "crusher" of 10st. 9lb., was a very creditable performance, especially as a mile is a little beyond his distance. Perth's clever victory in a Biennial, in which Ripponden, an own brother to Ryshworth, was third, fully sustained the reputation he gained at Bath, and made him a 10 to 1 favourite for the Derby; and then a slashing set-to between Siderolite and Formosa for the Gold Vase resulted in the clever defeat of Mr. Graham's mare, who has done little to add to her reputation since 1868, when she certainly carried all before her. King o' Scots added one more to the list of curious uncertain horses which have won the rich Prince of Wales's Stakes; we believe that he only ran up to the form he has always shown in private, but he has disappointed his party so often that he was comparatively unbacked. Musket's fine performance in the Stakes under 8st. 12lbs., a terrible weight for a three-year-old over this severe course, was followed by the splendid victory of King of the Forest, another of Mr. Merry's crack youngsters, who beat some of the best speed of the day very cleverly, and brought "Merry's lot" to "5 to 1 wanted" for the blue ribbon.

Asterope made her first appearance this season on Wednesday. She ran in two races, but was nowhere to the greatly improved Wheat-ear in the first, and unplaced to Turquoise in the second; indeed, throughout the entire week, Sir Joseph Hawley was dead out of luck. Judge appeared in a new character as a Hunt Cup horse, for stamina and not speed has always been considered his forte; however, 6st. 6lb. is a mere feather weight for a four-year-old, and when he once got to the front his fine staying power was sure to keep him there. Rafate (6st. 2lb.), the French representative, ran very well; but none of the heavy weights performed even respectably, except Rupert (8st. 7lb.), who was well with the leaders until close home. King of the Forest had a mere canter for a Triennial, and then Sunshine, after a bit of a struggle, beat Wheat-ear and three others for the Coronation; King Cole wound up an interesting day's racing by successfully carrying Lord Zetland's popular "spots" in the Ascot Derby.

The St. James's Palace Stakes on Thursday only brought King Cole and Sunlight to the post, and though the latter, at one time, held a lead of more than a dozen lengths, he almost stood still at the finish, and, declining to make any effort, allowed King Cole to win pretty easily. Ortolan's victory in a Biennial enhanced the value of Perth's Tuesday's performance, as he had no trouble in defeating her; and then King Tom, who really seems winning everything just at present, was credited with the New Stakes by the help of Corisande, better known as Sister to Verdure. The clipping form shown by Sabinus in the Cup, proves what certainties the City and Suburban and Metropolitan were for him, and we can only attribute his Chester Cup defeat to the heavy ground, through which he seemed unable to act. Trocadèro ran a game honest horse; but Muster, besides being a rogue, is not a genuine stayer. There seems little doubt that Sabinus, with his 5lb. allowance, would have won the Derby had he been able to run. The manner in which Wheat-ear upset the odds laid on Bonny Swell was the only other interesting feature of the day.

Friday's programme was somewhat bare, and backers had not a very happy time of it. They laid 2 to 1 on Siderolite against Trocadéro for the Alexandra Plate; but the Count's game old horse, who was second for this same race last year, gave him 8lb and a length, beating, in spite of his severe race of the previous day. Siderolite has only just recovered from influenza, the curse of the Kingsclere stable, and will doubtless improve on this form. Then Normanby proved too good for Sunshine over the New Mile, and his very opportune victory is sure to add two or three hundred to his price at Lord Stamford's forthcoming sale. Altogether the Meeting must be considered a great success.

The result of the first sale of Mr. Blenkiron's yearlings is a pretty good proof that turf prospects are not nearly so black as they have been painted. The sale was perhaps the best and most genuine that has ever taken place at Middle Park, and the average obtained—334 gs. for 49—a splendid one. There were, of course, a few moderate animals among the lot offered; but on the whole they were the finest batch ever turned out at Eltham. The Gladiateur-Battaglia colt was the premier, being knocked down to Mr. Long for 1800 gs. He has a beautifully intelligent head, and great bone and substance. The Trumpeter-Isilia colt (1650 gs.), the Blair Athol-Terrific colt (1500 gs.), own brother to The Swift and Bicycle, and the Marsyas-Seclusion filly (1150 gs.), half sister to The Hermit, were the "bright particular stars" among the remainder. Only two youngsters were returned unsold, and the total amount realised was 16,405 gs. Trumpeter is doing wonderfully well with his young stock this season, and a colt by him out of The Chase, the dam of Robin Hood, made 1550 gs. at the sale of the Hurstbourne Park yearlings on Monday last. On the same day, an own brother to Pâté was knocked down to the Duke of Hamilton for 800 gs., and Medoc, a colt by the untried Symonton from Mazella, for 500 gs., so breeders have every reason to feel satisfied with the results of the past few days.

Rosseter's Hair Restorer is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

# SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Astronomer Royal for Scotland, Professor Piazzi Smyth, has been collecting a series of observations, extending over thirty-three years, of the temperature of the earth at various depths, as measured daily by thermometers sunk in the rock beneath the Edinburgh observatory. In addition to the evident fluctuations corresponding with the seasons of the year, three cycles, called by the Professor "supra-annual," have been detected in the temperature variations of the earth's crust. The first of these recurs in two years, the second in a little more than eleven years, and the third in fifty-six years. It is a curious coincidence that the second one corresponds with the period of the maximum abundance of solar spots; and though the Edinburgh astronomer looks upon this agreement as accidental, he yet implies a connexion between the waves of temperature and the red-prominenees of the sun. The eleven year epoch of great heat is shown to be generally followed by a time of great cold, occurring within the next two or three years; and upon this datum and the knowledge that we have just passed a hot time, Professor Smyth predicts that we shall have exceedingly severe winters in 1870-71 and 1871-72. We believe that this is the first thing in the way of a weather prediction that has ever been put forth by a meteorologist in authority.

Exultations are ripe on the continent about a youth, who is looked upon as a second Jacquard, and who has been exhibiting, at a departmental agricultural show, a new machine for making rope. Instead of walking the rope-course, and paying out the hemp, while an assistant turns a wheel that twists it into cord, the young inventor sits quietly at a treadle, which moves a wheel that draws a little carriage along a wooden tramway. This vehicle carries one end of the rope in course of manufacture, and its wheels are made to communicate with others which give the necessary twist to the fibres, while the rope-maker, treading at his seat, pays out the hemp in the usual way with his hands. The whole work is thus done by one man. Alix Turin is the new Jacquard's name.

The use of compressed air as a motive power has frequently been advocated. Its advantage is that it can be transported in tubes to great distances, and applied in places where a steam engine would be dangerous or inapplicable—such, for instance, as in mining or tunnelling works, or in shops where fire would be inadmissable. The doubtful point has hitherto been the loss of power by transport: but upon this some very favourably resulting experiments have recently been made at the mines of Salena (Illinois, U. S.). A 10-horse steam engine was employed to compress air at the top of a mine, and tubes were led to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 1,300 feet. Through these tubes the air passed to ventilate the mine, and in order to test the loss in transit the motive power of the air at the lower end was measured, and found to be equal to that of a 9-horse engine; so that the loss was only one-tenth part in conveyance over 430 yards. We are disposed to regard this result as rather too good.

The Aëronautical Society has held a meeting at which there was the customary hopeful talk about flying and navigating the air, without, however, any practical-looking result. The members of this body meet and talk; but in the end they generally confess that they know little of what they are talking about and nothing of physical data upon which they can base any definite experiments in flying. "They would that they were birds"—with human powers of investigating the action of their wings in flying; but they are bound to earth by relentless gravitation, and the "way of a bird in the air" is beyond their power of solution. Their present want of knowledge of the correct laws of the sustaining power of inclined surfaces of different forms and areas is a stumbling block to them, and one that there is little probability of being soon removed. One thing the Society can do: it can experiment. But this requires money; there is no truer "sinking fund" than that for assisting aëronautical trials; no more expensive pastime than ballooning and trying to flutter away from the ground. At present the Society desires only to test the resistance of inclined surfaces against air, and with this primary object in view it was decided at the recent meeting to raise by subscription a sum for the purchase of experimental instruments, principally an anemometer having the means of measuring the power of the wind against vanes of all forms and in various positions.

Apropos of this subject M. Marey, who is already known by his curious investigations upon the flight of insects, has made a new communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences upon the movements of the wings of birds. By confining flies of various kinds and holding them while they flapped their tiny pinions against a rotating cylinder covered with smoke-black he was enabled to determine, first, the rate of the wings' motion, and second, the form of the path which the tip of the wing performed in space. This last was found in general to be a running series of the figure 8. By a different and highly ingenious process, not at present fully described, M. Marey has now arrived at the pinion-path of birds: but this differs markedly from that of insects, for it exhibits a series of merely single loops instead of the double loops that form the figures of 8 in the case of insects. The form is that of a spiral seen sideways; and it represents a screw-like motion of the wing. We believe that this screwing action of wings was first pointed out in this country by Mr. Pettigrew, some three or four years ago. The rates of the wing-flapping to be, for sparrows, 13 a second; for wild ducks, 9 a second; for pigeons, 8; for screech-owls, 5; and for buzzards, 3 a second. These investigations may help the aëronauts a little, but not much, for when they have mastered the problems of wing motion there remains the, at present, insuperable difficulty of obtaining artificially a birds' strength in a birds' weight.

Signs of death are highly important in such a country as France, where there is a reasonable dread of premature burial. Some months ago we had to note a handsome reward offered by a French nobleman for a ready and certain means of ascertaining whether death is real or merely apparent. Not necessarily with a view to gaining this prize, but for the good of his countrymen, M. Duboux brings forward a new test for death which he asserts to be infalliable. It consists merely in letting fall into the eye a few drops of a solution of atropine: if life exists the immediate consequence is a dilatation of the pupil, very easy to be observed by comparison with the eye that has not been treated: but if life is perfectly extinct the atrophine produces no effect whatever. Only one source of suspected death renders this test inapplicable—that is poisoning by belladonna: in such a case the pupil is already so enlarged that the atropine is ineffectual.

# LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

## CHATTERTON *v.* NELSON.

At the Court of Common Pleas on Friday last, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury, the case of Chatterton *v.* Nelson was tried. This was an action to recover damages for slander. The Solicitor-general, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, and Mr. Joyce appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. Willoughby for the defendant.—It was stated by the learned counsel for the plaintiff that Mr. Chatterton was the lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, and by the term of his lease was bound by covenant to keep the theatre in decorative repair to the satisfaction of the surveyor. The defendant, Mr. Marsh Nelson, was the architect and surveyor appointed by the lessors to see that the covenants in the lease were duly carried out by persons approved by him. The plaintiff had entered into a contract with a person named Robinson to do a considerable proportion of the decorations at a contract price of £3,200, to be paid for by three bills of exchange as the work progressed. Mr. Nelson had not been consulted as to Mr. Robinson doing the work, nor had the contract with him been sanctioned by the defendant. Defendant, therefore, wished to see Mr. Robinson by appointment at the theatre, and learnt from him that he was going to do the decorations for the theatre according to the stipulations in the lease; when Mr. Nelson replied, "As soon as you begin we shall file a bill in Chancery against Mr. Chatterton, and if one cannot pay another must. We shall eject Mr. Chatterton for a breach of the covenant in his lease, and I advise you to have nothing to do with it, for you will lose your money." In consequence Mr. Robinson refused to do the contract work unless he was paid ready money, which had subjected the plaintiff to considerable inconvenience in the performance of the covenant of his lease. On the part of the defendant, Mr. Hawkins withdrew all imputations whatever from the plaintiff and agreed to leave the matter to the learned judge. The counsel on either side then retired to his Lordship's room, and on their return it was agreed that a juror should be withdrawn.

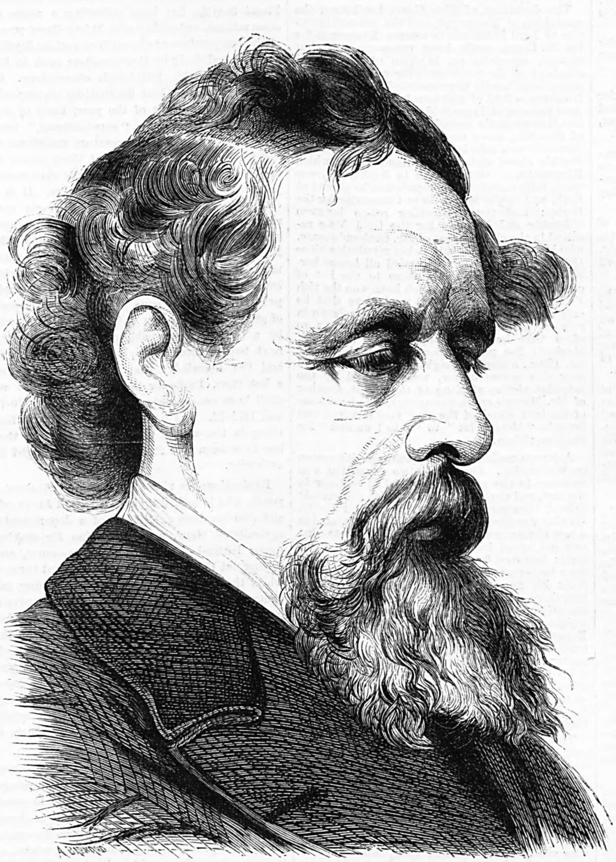
## "A PERFECT PHENOMENON."

At Wandsworth, Frederick John Turner, butler, and Alfred Cummings, Police-constable 143, V Division, were charged, on Saturday, with maliciously damaging a pier-glass and other property in the house of Mr. Richard Valpy, of Heathlands, Wimbledon, and also with stealing several bottles of wine. Mr. Butt, the superintendent of the V Division, watched the case on behalf of the Police Commissioners. The prisoners were undefended. Mr. Arthur Valpy, the son of the prosecutor, said that shortly before four o'clock on Thursday morning last he and his father's family returned home from a party, and they were admitted by Turner, the butler. About half-past five o'clock he was awoke by a tremendous crashing noise, and heard his father call out, "Who's there?" Witness got up, and on looking into the drawing-room he saw that the pier-glass had fallen. He then went into the dining-room, which he found in great confusion; three panes of glass were broken. He and his father proceeded down to the pantry, where they found the butler intoxicated. They returned to the drawing-room and found the chandelier and lamps broken. Two flower-pots which had stood in the hall were in the fire-place. The prosecutor was sworn, and said he did not observe anything the matter with the butler on entering his house. He went from the hall to his own room and he was asleep, when he was awakened by an extraordinary noise, which he at first attributed to a sudden storm. His bedroom was over the drawing-room. He went downstairs and met a policeman coming out of the drawing-room. He noticed that his number was 143. He told him to leave his house. Witness opened the door and he went away. He found the drawing-room in the greatest confusion, ornaments having been knocked down and glass shades broken, and he estimated the damage at £100. He said a pepper-box and mustard-pot used in the kitchen were found upon the lawn, and they were evidently the things which were thrown through the dining-room windows. His gardener brought him a bottle of wine which he had found in the shrubbery, The witness further said that his groom found fourteen full bottles of different kinds of wine near Turner's bedstead, in the pantry, also three empty champagne bottles. The butler had no business to go into the wine cellar. Witness afterwards found that he had omitted to lock up the key of the wine cellar on Wednesday. Inspector M'Laren, of the V Division, proved finding the butler drunk in the pantry, with the door locked inside. He said he took the prisoner into the drawing-room and asked him whether he could account for its extraordinary appearance. He said "No; it's a perfect phenomenon." He denied having had any one in the house with him, but at the station he said the policeman had been inside to have a glass of ale. The prisoner Cummings was on duty at the place, but he was absent from his post, and he could not find him. Sergeant Casserley, 29 V, said he was sent by the Inspector to look for Cummings, but he could not find him until half-past 9 o'clock in the morning, when he found him asleep, lying in a garden near the prosecutor's premises. He awoke him and found four bottles of wine upon him—one in each of his trousers pockets, and the other in his tunic pockets. The witness also said that the prisoner appeared to be recovering from drunkenness. He also found, where he was lying, two cloths, marked with the letters, "R.V." Turner, in defence, said he let the constable in to give him a glass of ale, and while he was taking it the bell rang. He went to let in Mr. Valpy, and he saw no more of him. When he was shown the state of the drawing-room he was never more surprised in his life. Cummings had nothing to say, except that the sergeant saw him on his beat at three o'clock. Mr. Dayman committed the prisoners for trial on both charges.

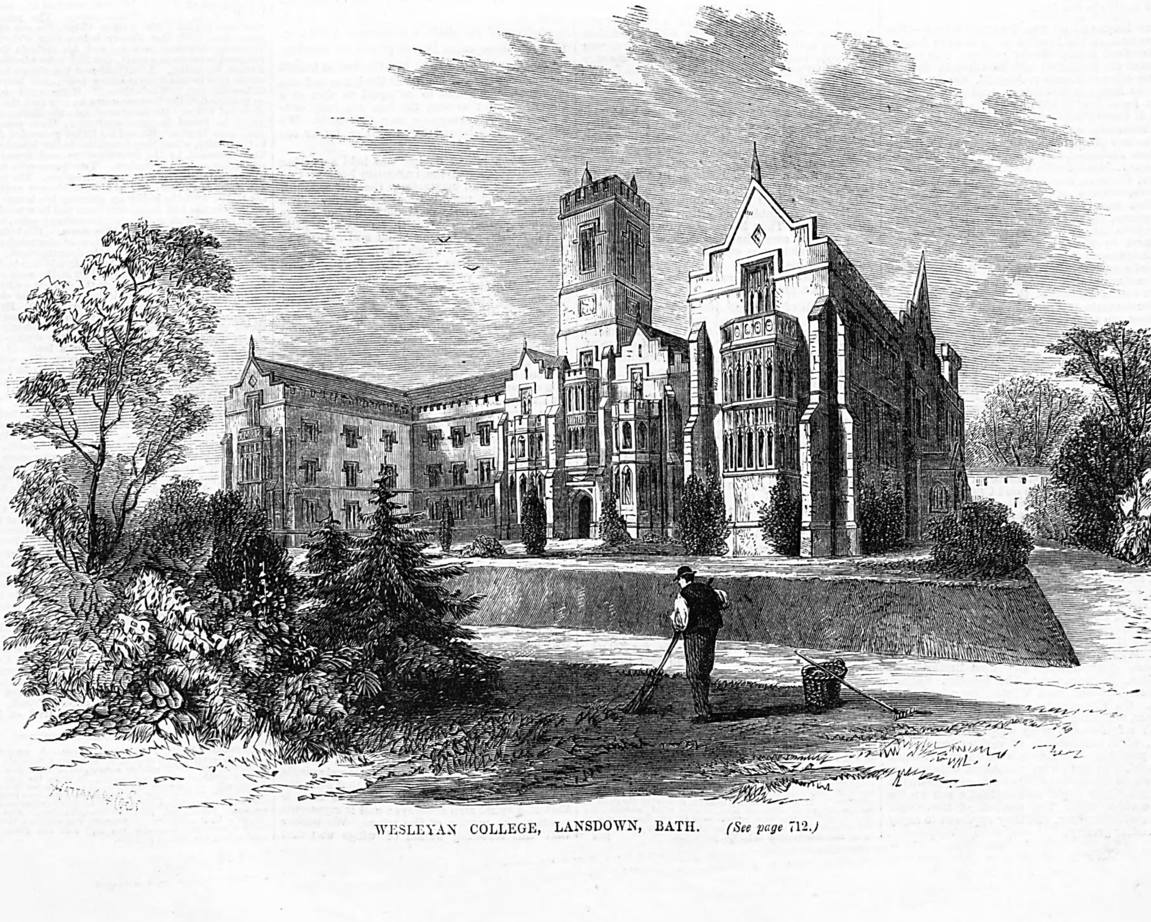
Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position. [648

# CHARLES DICKENS.

The figure of Charles Dickens as a man of letters is too large to be properly measured by his contemporaries. He so fills the minds of the reading public among whom he lived that they are not competent fairly to estimate him and assign him his place in the gallery of English writers. We talk smartly sometimes about the characteristics of the age and of the peculiar traits of its men of genius, but the last persons to delineate truly the features of the times are those who are actively engaged in the particular work of the hour, and none can faithfully poutray the intellectual qualities of such a man as Dickens, unless he sees, as one standing on the outside, the real spirit and tendency of the period in which Dickens lived. We do not know how much we owe the great novelist, nor how much he owed to the world around him. Let us try to conceive of a state of things by-and-by in which the life and works of Dickens were all that were left in the shape of picture and record of forty years of the middle of the nineteenth century. How would the world judge of us and how would it judge of Dickens? It may be at once admitted that, as far as the phases of human life go, the story of that period would be told better than that of any other forty years of civilized life since the creation. Out of what century of English history, of French, of mediæval Europe, of the Roman period, the Greek, the ancient, the patriarchal, could a large section be cut of which so much is really known as might be learned of these forty years if all other books and all other biography had passed into oblivion except those of the writer whose death the nation is now mourning? There are so many contemporary literati of this period whose pencils are more or less faithful, who have painted the whims, the humours, and the more serious traits of the passing hour, that we are apt to be very inexact in reckoning how much is contained within the corners of the Dickens library; and since we have all lived in the atmosphere of thought and sentiment and literary culture of which the author of Pickwick and Oliver Twist has been the more or less acknowledged high priest, it is difficult to say how much of these views and modes of feeling he gathered from the world in which he lived and of how much he was in a manner the originator. This is an abstract question that arises in the case of any supremely great man. Books there are on the shelves full of the problem—whether the age moulds the man of genius or the man of genius the age, and we never get much nearer a solution. We learn something, however, if we cast aside for the moment the recollection of ten or twenty years, and run back on the lines of memory with our author to the very beginning of his career. Without troubling ourselves overmuch as to whence came the bias of his mind, we may pick out from his writings that which was really new, and so make out wherein he was really a leader. That which is most clear, if we go back to the beginning of Dickens's career, and remember what literary work has been done and was doing then, is that we find him taking an independent place as an observer. We may almost say he taught the literary students of his age the art of watching men and things as an audience watches the progress of a play on the stage. The young reader now, taking up the "Sketches by Boz," and the "Pickwick Papers," enjoys the rich humour in the latter, and in the former he notices very little more than he sees in any other book of tales and slight sketches such as the bookshelves abound with; but that was not the feeling of the reader of Dickens thirty years ago. The very first of the sketches was a novelty in literature. Until then no writer or reader would have imagined that a description of a schoolboy in church, dropping a marble during service, and looking supernaturally unconscious of the disaster, could be made to entertain and interest thousands of readers of all ages and classes. The things that boys and girls and men and women do, when they think they are doing nothing at all except what is done by everybody else under similar circumstances, were inexhaustible material in the hands of Dickens. A vast number of students have followed in the same line, and some with marked success; but this man was really the first, and all readers acknowledged in the work a freshness at the time which will never again be fully appreciated. The poet Crabbe had been a very minute observer of the points and lines of material things; Charles Lamb had touched off oddities of thought with marvellous *vraisemblance;* Le Sage had never been equalled for the success with which, in Gil Blas, he had rendered a living picture, to last for ever, of the scenes in which his hero moved; but Dickens's observation was essentially different in character from that of these three writers. Crabbe and Le Sage, in their widely separated walks, were purely realistic; Lamb



THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.



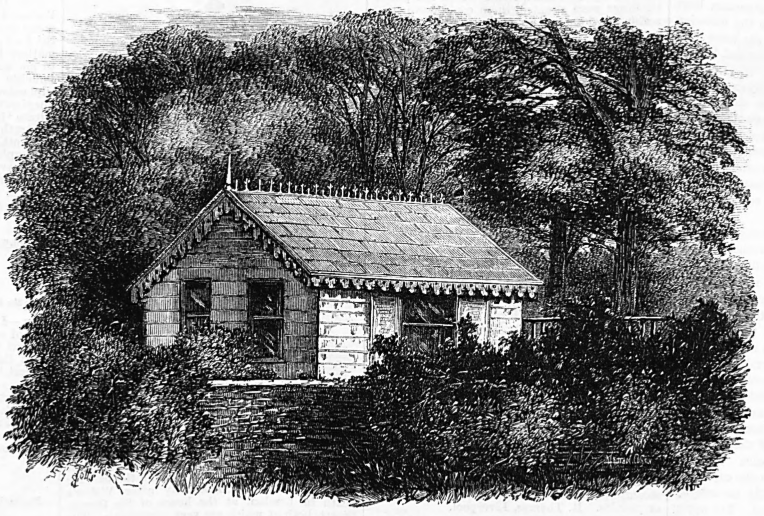
WESLEYAN COLLEGE, LANSDOWN, BATH. *(See page 712.)*

was a psychologist, catching and placing on record the odd turns and evanescent phenomena of his own intelligence, sometimes moved speculatively, and sometimes by sympathy; Dickens watched men and things, and then, going one step beyond Crabbe, he set down not quite the thing itself, but the first impression it made upon his own thoughts. His sketches represented the earliest subjective stage of outward appearances, and what he set down was just tinged with character and no more. That is how he began, and by the particular line he took we believe he may be shown to have been indirectly the real originator of that which has been known as the pre-Raphaelite school of art. As he grew bolder, and took encouragement from public approbation, he kept less to the line on which he began. When his hand grew firm he found his mind very rich in suggestion and invention, and at times he almost abandoned the field of pure observation, wherein he tried his first flights. In his imagination there was a strong turn for the romantic, and it argues not a little for his practical good sense, and the high estimation in which he held literary art at the outset of his career, when he was little more than a boy, that he did not attempt to begin with extravagant invention. It was a true sign of greatness that his first attempts were in the vein wherein he was most original. When he had measured his own strength, and knew what control he could exercise over his own flights of fancy, he gave his fancy wings and produced some of the most beautiful works of pure imagination in the language. The "Christmas Carol," the "Cricket on the Hearth," the "Chimes," each remains on the memory of the reader like a vivid dream of other spheres, and each forms a little world of its own. His hand, too, soon led him on into the realms of the pathetic, wherein he has no master. There are in the "Sketches" a few hints of the latent power of the author to pourtray scenes of infinite sadness and tenderness, but the reader of Pickwick alone would be altogether unprepared for Little Nell, and for Paul Dombey, whose death, it was said, was mourned by the British nation. When he came, in after time, to know all the dramatic power that was in him he did little of the Pre-Raphaelite work with which he began. He took up another and a far more suggestive way of conveying a scene or a feeling to the mind of the reader. The pursuit of Bill Sykes, after the murder in "Oliver Twist," is an instance of the transition period in his style of pourtrayal; he partly dwells on minute details and partly arouses the tragic interest of his audience by clever dramatic touches. In the discovery of the murder in Martin Chuzzlewit he relies almost entirely on the after adopted method, depending for his effect not so much upon originality in the mode of his art as by the exercise of pure strength in a line of literature which had been adopted by many others before him. Yet he was as successful in the one walk as in the other, and in his absolutely melo-dramatic scenes he has achieved some of his greatest triumphs. What the measure of his greatness is we shall understand better when his host of imitators have dropped out of sight, and when the stamp his genius has affixed upon the face of other men's writings shall have been in some degree effaced by newer influences.

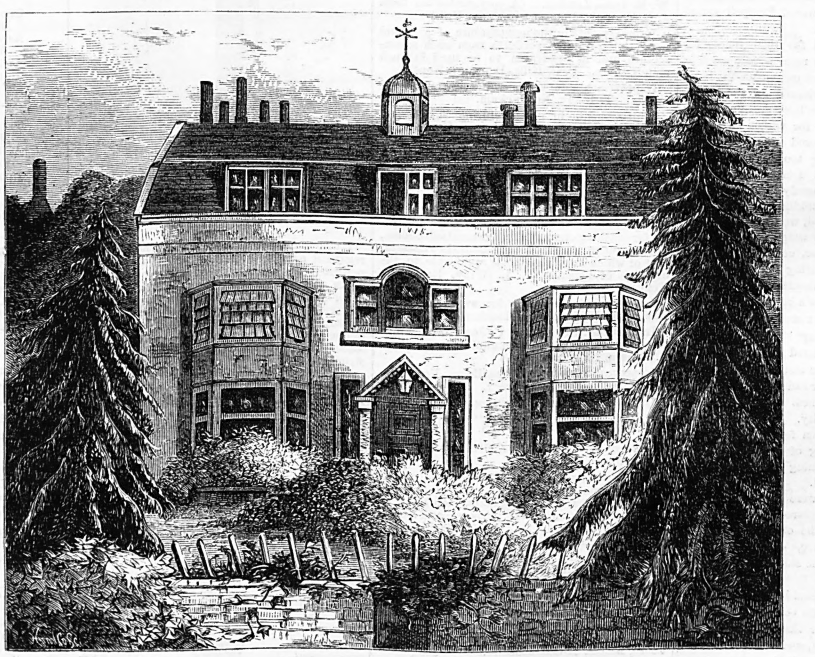
The name in full length of the author of Pickwick was Charles John Hougham Dickens, but it was his humour to drop the intermediate baptismal prefixes and to be known only as Charles Dickens. He was born on the 12th of February, 1812, at Portsmouth; educated at Chatham, and articled to a Solicitor in Bedford-row. The Press, however, had greater attractions for him than the law. His father who had been a clerk at Portsmouth in the pay department of the navy, had retired from his office on half pay at the close of the war. When his son Charles was less than fours old, he adopted reporting as a profession and the son, in spite of his articles, followed in his father's footsteps. The narrative of the manner in which David Copperfield acquired the art of shorthand will perhaps always remain the most trustworthy account of the author's troubles, perseverance and success in that field of study. He was engaged as a reporter on *The Sun*, the *Mirror of Parliament*, and the *Morning Chronicle*, and was reputed, not in the metropolis only, but in the provinces, as one of the most accomplished short-hand writers and most rapid transcribers of his time. He sometimes accepted engagements to report exceptionally important meetings in the country for local newspapers, and there are legends in many an office of his marvellously rapid longhand and his talent for writing out one portion of a speech and dictating other portions from his notes to other transcribers. It was in 1835 that he first became a reporter in the House of Commons for the *Morning Chronicle*, but previous to that time he had had original sketches inserted in the old *Monthly Magazine*, his papers being dropped into the editor's box anonymously, and inserted without payment. These were the first of the "Sketches by Boz," and the beginning of his fame. They and others in the *Morning Chronicle* led to the arrangement with Messrs. Chapman and Hall, every particular of which is well known to all readers, for the production of the "Pickwick Papers," for which he was to receive at the rate of fifteen guineas for each number of thirty-two pages. Pickwick had not much success for the first five months, until the introduction of Sam Weller upon the scene, and then the work took a turn in public favour, and soon after became the "rage," increasing at last to a circulation of 40,000 copies. After the issue of the twelfth number, Messrs. Chapman and Hall presented the author with a cheque for £500, and afterwards other sums amounting, altogether, to £3,000, in addition to the amount agreed upon, and even then it is said that Messrs. Chapman and Hall made a clear profit of £20,000 by the work. With regard to his subsequent career as an author, we need do little more than note the order of the publication of his principal books. After Pickwick, the first work was "Nicholas Nickleby," begun in 1839, and the next "Oliver Twist," which was begun in the pages of *Bentley's Miscellany*, of which Mr. Dickens was for a short time the editor. "Master Humphrey's Clock" began to appear in weekly numbers in 1840, containing the novels "Barnaby Rudge" and "The Old Curiosity Shop." Fault has been found with the setting in which these two stories originally appeared, but we advise all faithful students of Dickens to get, from some old bookshelf, "Master Humphrey's Clock," in the shape in which it was at first presented to the public, and he will find a quantity of exceedingly interesting and characteristic matter of which the purchasers of "Barnaby Rudge" and "The Old Curiosity Shop," in their separate form, are unjustly deprived. There are passages in the introductory matter leading up to "The Old Curiosity Shop," which are among the pleasantest memories of old readers of the great novelist. In 1843, after his first visit to America, Mr. Dickens published his famous "American Notes for English Circulation," and in 1844 came out the first number of "Martin Chuzzlewit." "Dombey and Son" was published in 1848; "David Copperfield" in 1850; "Bleak House" 1853; "Little Dorrit" 1857, and "Our Mutual Friend" in 1867. "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," we need hardly say, is yet and ever will be unfinished, though a hope is held out that the notes and fragments may be pieced together to form a most interesting posthumous work. Of his smaller works the "Christmas Carol" is the most famous. It was published at Christmas, 1843; the "Chimes" appeared at Christmas, 1845; the "Cricket on the Hearth" in 1846; the "Battle of Life" in 1847, and the "Haunted Man" in 1848. This was the last and least favourably received of the Christmas volumes, and their place was for many years supplied by the Christmas numbers of *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*, the first established by Mr. Dickens in 1850, and changed to the second in 1859. In 1846 the *Daily News* was started under his editorship, but he was not very successful in that field of labour, and the work fell to other hands, the paper retaining to the present day a more decided literary character than any other of the London morning newspapers. The list of books we have given does not by any means furnish a complete summary of the literary labours of Mr. Dickens's hand. Besides the "Pictures of Italy," which first appeared in the columns of the *Daily News*, the "Uncommercial Traveller," "Hard Times," "The Tale of Two Cities," and "Great Expectations," collected from *All the Year Round*, and a large portion of the Christmas numbers of his periodical publications, there are numerous articles and short tales in the back volumes of *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*, which have never yet been republished, besides short poems, which Mr. Dickens wrote rather as recreation than as literary labour, and published in his periodicals without any indication of the authorship.

As a "Reader" Mr. Dickens first appeared at Chatham, for the benefit of a local charity, and with such remarkable effect that he was encouraged to enter upon those series of Readings which have rendered him as popular on the platform as in his works. As a professional reader he first appeared before an audience at St. Martin's Hall in 1858, and since then he has read passages from his own works in every important town in Great Britain and the United States. As an amateur actor Mr. Dickens showed such special talent that it has been said he might have achieved very great success upon the stage if literature had not, happily for those whom he has left behind, secured him to itself. That Charles Dickens died too young we all feel, for he had but just passed his fifty-eighth year. He had done a great amount of hard work in his time, and hard work it was upon which he bestowed a very large degree of care and thought, but we looked for more from his hands, and it would have been a grateful thought to his millions of readers that when his work was fairly done he had some years of pleasant rest before him in which peacefully to enjoy his well-earned honours. But he is dead, in the midst of his work, leaving an unfinished fragment to mark, as it were, in the eternal tablets of literature itself, the hour of his sudden departure. But if his days were cut short he had in life this consolation, that he was beyond question the most successful man of letters the world ever saw, with a fame the widest and best acknowledged of any writer of the present or the past.

Our portrait of Mr. Dickens is a recent one. There was a great change in his appearance after he had turned what may be termed the period of middle life. As a young man his appearance was very prepossessing. The great novelist of Northern Europe, Hans Christian Andersen, speaks of him as a handsome young man, and dwells with pleasure upon the friendly hours he spent with him. The house at Gads-hill, as may be seen by our sketch, is a modern structure. It is very pleasantly situated, and is visible from the public path which runs through the grounds. The summer house is surrounded by trees and shrubs, secluded and quiet, and here Mr. Dickens spent many pleasant summer hours, sometimes alone, but more often in converse with some of his numerous friends, the men of the first intellectual rank of the time. Kent was Mr. Dickens's favourite county, and the seat at Gads-hill is the domestic monument of his great success in life.



CHARLES DICKENS'S SUMMER HOUSE, AT GADS-HILL PLACE.



GADS-HILL PLACE, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.

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INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT HULL. — On Monday a Working Men's Industrial, Art, and General Exhibition was opened at Hull, the Mayor and corporation attending the ceremony in state.

Many Indian students have this year arrived in England for the completion of their studies, and promise to constitute a notable element in academical life. Two have already entered at Christ Church.

Lady Clifton, on the 17th inst., personally opened the New Wilford Bridge and Clifton Colliery. There was a great demonstration on the occasion.

# THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

## BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

### POMPEIAN.

No distinct style of ornamental art can be said to have originated at Pompeii.

The decorations that prevailed in the ancient city, whose luxuriousness and destruction have afforded such brilliant themes to the historian and novelist, combine many of the most prominent characteristics of the Grecian and Roman styles.

The Pompeii artists were evidently experienced and highly educated, nevertheless their efforts were not always successful, although their workmanship invariably was skilful if not refined. By referring to our engraving of a Pompeian capital it will be seen how much it is wanting in those attributes which we have endeavoured to show constitute true excellence in the ornamentation of such a subject.

It is unnecessary to repeat the remarks we have made on this topic, as any reader who has followed us in examining the merits of the different styles already discussed will at once recognise the deficiencies of that at present under consideration. We would however call attention to the absence of relation between the parts of the particular design in question, as a fault that may be added to those which must be self-evident to the student. The walls of the Pompeian dwellings were decorated after a peculiar fashion. A black band or dado running along the base supported thick pilasters connected by a horizontal line which divided the inner portion of the wall into panels. It was ornamented with different designs and coloured according to the caprice of the artist, there being apparently no rule by which the colouring was regulated. The upper part of the wall was generally white to represent the open air, and this space was usually divided from the ceiling by a frieze.

Pompeii was destroyed A.D. 79, when the first recorded volcanic eruption of Vesuvius took place. It was not lava, but showers of stones, cinders, and mud which overwhelmed the city, pouring down for more than a week. Nor was it by one eruption alone that Herculaneum and Pompeii were covered to their present depth.

Successive layers are clearly to be traced, and the lowest bears marks of having been moved, while the others are untouched; a plain proof, says the authority we quote, that some time elapsed between their deposition, and that the inhabitants had made excavations in search of their more valuable property. The bed of ashes and stones which covered Pompeii varied in depth from 12 to 14 feet.

Under this it remained for 1676 years; for although indications of its ruins were opened in 1699 the excavations did not commence till 1755. The disappointment experienced on the failure of the attempt to excavate Herculaneum to any extent was compensated; for whilst the thick layers of lava which covered the latter city rendered the undertaking too difficult to be persevered in, the light friable mass which entombed Pompeii was easily removed. The upper storeys of the buildings, which were probably composed of wood, were either burned, or forced inwards by the weight of the enormous superincumbent mass, or by the violence with which it descended during the event which has been so wonderfully described by Bulwer. With this exception, we see a beautiful and once flourishing city just as it existed nearly eighteen centuries ago. The buildings stand as they were originally designed, unviolated by time or fashion; and in some instances memorials of a more inexpensive character bear sad testimony to the suddenness and completeness of the calamity which overwhelmed the city. During the excavations skeletons have been found; one in the hand of which was a bag of coarse linen, not entirely destroyed, containing 360 silver coins, 42 of copper and 6 of gold.

The Baths of Pompeii were excavated in the year 1824. They are declared by an eloquent historian to surpass all the other buildings yet discovered, in magnificence, decoration, good taste, arrangement, and the state of preservation in which they remain.

They occupy a considerable space and are divided into three separate compartments; one was for fire places and for the use of servants, another was for the men, and a third for the women. The walls of the frigidarium are ornamented with figures, and the apartment is round and altogether remarkable for its beauty. The basin is 12 feet 10 inches in diameter and 2 feet 9 inches deep, and is entirely lined with white marble. The tepidarium is divided into a number of compartments and has also been highly ornamented.

The ceiling is adorned with figures and carvings in stucco. In the bronze frame of the window were four beautiful panes of glass, from which it is evident that windows of glass were in use at the period when Pompeii flourished. Besides the skeleton already mentioned there were discovered in the vaults of a house in the suburbs of the city the skeletons of seventeen individuals, who appear to have sought in vain an asylum from the tempest of ashes. There was likewise preserved in the same place a perfect cast of a woman with an infant locked in her arms.

The architecture of Pompeii is not always in the best taste, yet there is much to be admired in it both for design and execution. At the same time, except in those quarters where the public buildings were situated, there could have been nothing striking or very magnificent in the appearance of the city as a whole.

A very graphic account of Pompeii and Herculaneum is to be found in the Encyclopœdia Brittannica, eighth edition, from which many of the foregoing remarks are taken.

*(To be continued.)*

# NEW PATENTS.

*(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)*

Improvements in apparatus for sharpening the cutters of mowing machines. W. and T. and J. McKenzie, Dublin. (A communication from Messrs. La Due, Bliss and Co., Chicago, U.S.

Improvements in the treatment of pyrites, and in obtaining products therefrom. J. Hargreaves and T. Robinson, Widnes, Lancashire.

Improvements in the rig of ships and vessels and in the mechanism or apparatus for reefing and furling the sails of ships and vessels. T. G. McDiarmia, Southampton, Hampshire.

Improvements in steam pumping engines. T. Walker and E. Holt, Radcliffe, Lancashire.

Improvements in apparatus for measuring the weight or volume of water or other fluid supplied to steam boilers or other vessels, and the quantity of caloric transmitted to the same. N. Grew, London. (A communication of W. Fischer and T. Stichl, Essen, Prussia.)

Improvements in the separation of metals. B. G. Herrmann, Swansea.

A new or improved apparatus for propelling steamships without the use of the ordinary screw or paddles. R. Thomas, Liverpool.

Improvements in the production of cast iron, iron, and steel. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from J. M. J. Charles de Lin and J. A. Compte d'Almus, Paris.)

An improved knitting machine. A. V. Newton, London. (A communication from the New Haven Family Knitting Machine Company, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.)

Improvements in preparing surfaces for skating in all seasons. W. E. Trewson, London. (A communication from M. J. Bujac. New York, U.S.)

Improvements in pipes for smoking tobacco. W. G. R. Penley, London.

Improvements in the construction of axle-boxes for railway, tramway, and other similar engines, carriages, and trucks, and an improved method of lubricating the axles of such boxes. J. B. Allicott and A. F. Sellers, Nottingham.

Improvements in spring seats and bed bottoms. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from J. L. Whipple, Detroit, Michigan. U.S,)

Improvements in the manufacture of gas, and in obtaining residual products from such manufacture and in apparatus to be used in such manufacture. F. C. Hills, Deptford, Kent.

Improvements in the manufacture of looped fabrics. T. Keely, Nottingham.

Improvements in manufacturing barrels and other round vessels of wood. A. V. Newton, London. (A communication from D. H. Waters, Michigan, U.S.)

Improvements in mills for grinding cattle food and other materials, and in apparatus connected therewith. W. Thompson and T. Stather, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Improvements in the means of and the apparatus for crushing ores and other mineral substances, and separating therefrom the metals they contain, part of which improvements is applicable to the bearings of machinery. L. Wray, Ramsgate, Kent.

Improvements in looms for weaving. J. S. Davies and W. E. Yates, Manchester.

Improvements in filters. C. Joseph, Kennington Park, Surrey. (A communication from F. C. Krause, New York, U.S.)

Improvements in croquet mallets. Ernest De La Rue. Crauford, Middlesex.

Improvements in butt hinges. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from G. A. Lloyd and J. W. Ston, California, U.S.

*(Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid.)*

Improvements in the construction and manufacture of iron or metal rails, rods, or bars for balconies, gates, railings, pillars, standards, or columns, and other useful purposes, and also in machinery employed therein. T. Tuddenham, Lambeth, Surrey.

Improvements in the manufacture of illuminting gas. (G. McKenzie, Glasgow, N.B.)

Improvements in indicating time by timekeepers. G. T. Bousfield, Brixton, Surrey. (A communication from Otto Pecz, Mainz.)

Improvements in apparatus to be used for getting coal, stone, and other minerals. J. G. Jones, Blania, Monmouthshire.

Improvements in the production of ornamental textile fabrics. W. Clarke, Nottingham.

Improvements in the manufacture of steel. H. Kinnaird York, Cardiff.

Improvements in steam engines. A. C. F. Franklin, London.

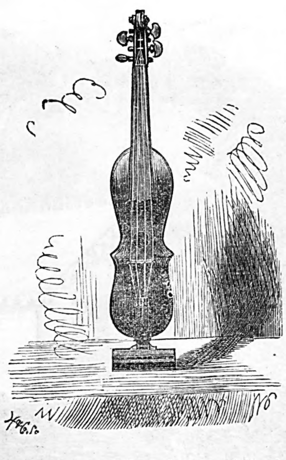
Gentlemen, desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection, should supply their Laundresses with the "Glenfield Starch," which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying alike to the senses of sight and touch. [710

The Midland Favourite.—A Lasting and Refreshing Summer Perfume for the Handkerchief.—Prepared only by A. Coart, Chemist, 35, Bull Street, Birmingham. Established 1790. [676

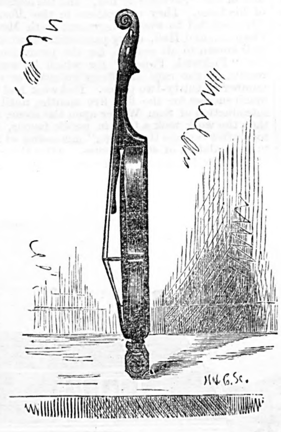
# CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the *Illustrated Midland News.*

Sir,—In relation to your notice of the Collection of Ancient Musical Instruments now on view at South Kensington, I send for your inspection a photograph of the celebrated Spinet made by Annibale dei Rossi of Milan. In the year 1577 it was added to the above collection at a cost of 30,000 francs, or as stated by you, £1,200 sterling.

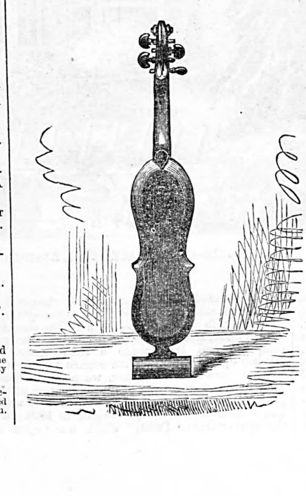


Also a portrait of Haydn from a medallion by Tassie taken in 1792, and another from a bust of Weber, taken by Turnerelli in 1826, the cast for which was taken immediately after Weber's death in London, at the house of Sir George Smart, both of which are very interesting. The originals of both portraits are in the possession of Carl Engel, to whom I am indebted for the copies now sent to you.



I also send you three views of what must be regarded as the earliest type of the present perfect violin, and I know of nothing of its kind of an earlier date. It was made by Pietro Zancone, in Brescia, 1509. This instrument is in my possession, and is in very fine preservation. The construction is curious, as the back and ribs are in one piece, and the finger board is made of the same wood as that used in the making of the instrument itself.

It is remarkable that the earliest perfect violins known were made in Brescia, by Gaspar di Salo, 1560 to 1610, as the instrument in the possession of Kolliker, of Paris, is pronounced by Fetis, *not a violin*, but a viol with a changed neck, and remounted with four strings: it was made by Joan Kerlin, in Brescia, 1449.



Following Gaspar di Salo, came Giovanni Paolo Magini, of Brescia, 1590 to 1640, and a fine instrument of either maker is, at the present day, an enviable possession, for they are still distinguished for their powerful and beautiful tone, and no doubt will remain so for at least another century, as they are the strongest built instruments known.

Mr. Henry Hayward and Dr. Stewart, of Wolverhampton, possess fine instruments made by both of these celebrated makers.

The Hebrew "shawm" mentioned in the Psalms is an instrument that led me to make many enquiries amongst the Jews when I was in the East; and from the best informed on musical matters that I ever met with the answer given to me was at least very suggestive, for the old Israelite said, "the word 'shawm' is very euphonious, and to me indicative of highly imaginative translation, and if you will substitute 'horns' for 'shawms' you will be nearer the truth."

All other scholars I consulted said they could not explain "shawms," or that our translators must have erred.

If the sketches sent are of sufficient interest to insert in the *Illustrated Midland News*, you are welcome to the use of them.

I am, yours truly,
DELTA.

Birchfield, May 9, 1870.

### SHELTER FOR CABMEN.

*To the Editor of the* Illustrated Midland News.

Sir,—I much regret having to forward you a copy of such a letter as the enclosed. You will see that the Public Works Committee decline to grant the very reasonable request of the 500 memorialists for permission to erect a single hut, even as an experiment. They offer as an excuse the existence of a cruel and an unjust law—which is not and cannot be carried out. And the other objection is mere fancy—since it has been proved in the case of Edinburgh that a hut is no obstruction to traffic.

Yours truly,
FREDERICK HINE.

(COPY.)

Borough of Birmingham, Borough Surveyor's Office.
June 14, 1870

Sir,—The Public Works Committee have considered the request of the memorialists for permission to erect a hut for the purpose of sheltering cabmen, and they are of opinion that inasmuch as the bye-laws require the attendance of the driver with the cab when on the stand, and the erection of a hut would be an obstruction to traffic, they cannot comply therewith. May I trouble you to inform the memorialists.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
WILLIAM S. TILL.

Mr. F. Hine.

# THE TWINS.

"In form and feature, face and limb,
I grew so like my brother
That folks got taking me for him
And each for one another.
It puzzled all our kith and kin,
It reached an awful pitch;
For one of us was born a twin
And not a soul knew which.

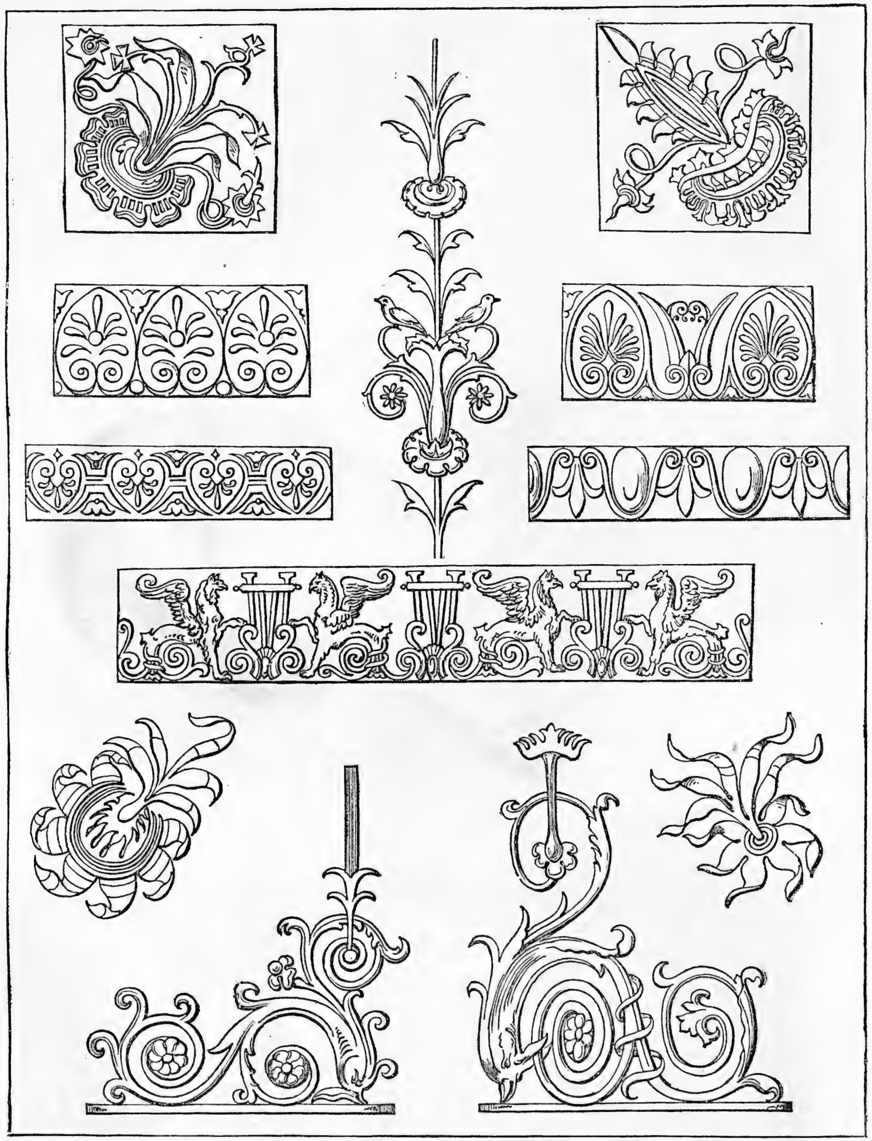
One day (to make the matter worse)
Before our names were fix'd,
As we were being wash'd by nurse,
We got completely mix'd.
And thus, you see, by fate's decree
(Or rather nurse's whim),
My brother John got christen'd *me*,
And I got christen'd *him*.

This fatal likeness even dogg'd
My footsteps when at school,
And I was always getting flogg'd,
For John turn'd out a fool.
I put this question hopelessly
To every one I knew.
What *would* you do if you were me
To prove that you were you?

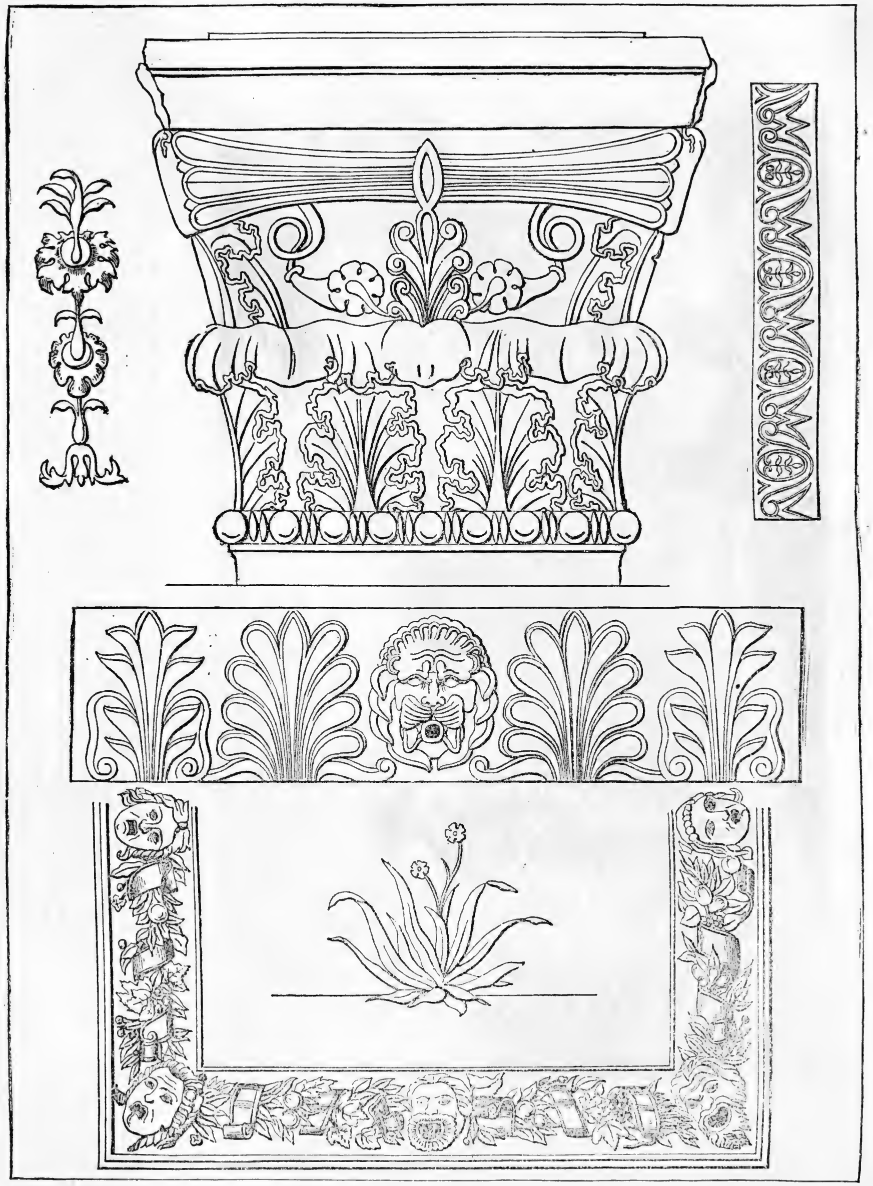
Our close resemblance turn'd the tide
Of my domestic life,
For somehow my intended bride
Became my brother's wife.
In short, year after year the same
Absurd mistakes went on,
And when I died—the neighbours came
And buried brother John!"

Mr. Charles Dickens.—The *Echo* says the sale of Mr. Charles Dickens's pictures, drawings, and objects of art, to be held at the rooms of Messrs. Christie and Manson, on Saturday, July 9, will command a special interest, as many of the finest works were presents to the lamented author by the artists. Among the pictures is the celebrated portrait of Mr. Dickens by the late Daniel Maclise, R.A., painted in 1839. "Dotheboys-Hall," by T. Webster, R.A.; "Dolly Varden," and "Kate Nickleby," by W. P. Frith, R.A.; "Pickwick and Mrs. Bardell," by C. Leslie, R.A.; three splendid works by Clarkson Stanfield, illustrating "The Frozen Deep;" a portrait of Mr. Dickens in "Used Up," by A. Egg, A.R.A.; "Tilda Price," by Frank Stone, A.R.A.; "The Novel" and "The Play," by R. Hannah; "Miss F.'s Aunt," by W. Gale, &c. The drawings include "The Britannia," the vessel in which Mr. Dickens first went to America, by C. Stanfield, R.A.; "Little Nell's Home," and "Little Nell's Grave," by G. Cattermole; "Little Nell and her Grandfather," and "Barnaby Rudge and his Mother," by F. W. Topham; an illustration to "The Cotter's Saturday Night," by Sir David Wilkie, R.A., &c. The "Silver Pickwick Ladies," with characters from the work, presented by the publishers, and a splendid collection of bronzes, old Nankin blue and white, and richly enamelled Pekin porcelain, Parisian Candelabra, and other decorative objects will be included in the sale. The collection will be on public view for three days preceding the sale, and will doubtless prove very attractive.

POMPEIAN.



POMPEIAN.

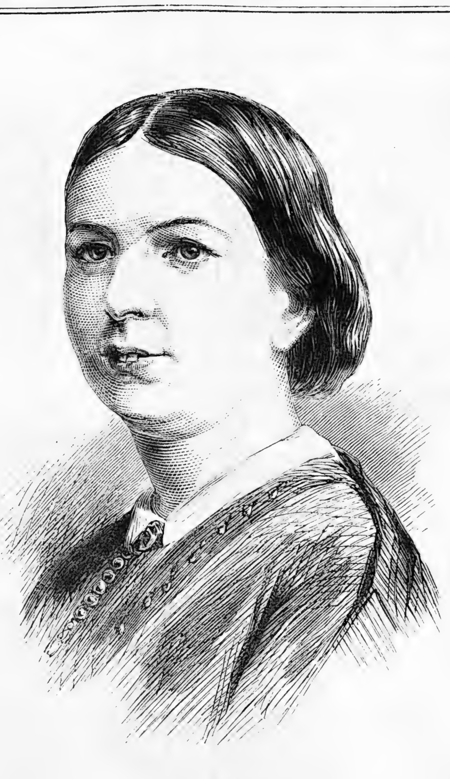


THE A. B. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—(*See page* 710.)—To be Continued.

## MRS. OLIPHANT.

In literature ladies are nearly always most prolific writers, and Mrs. Margaret Oliphant W. Oliphant is certainly no exception to the rule. But where there is quantity there is not always quality, and in being prolific there is perhaps not much merit. Some will become more famous through one volume than others through fifty. Mrs. Oliphant has published a great amount of her work anonymously, so that her name is not quite so well known as the names of others who have not written so much. Though all produced within about twenty years, her works are so numerous that were we to repeat their names it would probably tire the reader, and leave us no space for further remarks.

"Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, of Sunnyside, written by Herself," appeared in 1849, in three volumes, without preface or anything by which the real author might be identified. It proved a decided success, and was followed by "Merkland, a Story of Scottish Life," "Caleb Field," "Memoirs and Resolutions of Adam Græme, of Mossgray," "Harry Muir," "Kate Stewart: a True Story," "Magdalen Hepburn," all of which appeared anonymously. The first work that appeared with Mrs. Oliphant's name was "Zaidee: a Romance." This novel was published in 1856, and appeared originally in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The plot of the story was cast in Cheshire, the scenery of which was here and there graphically described. Mrs. Oliphant produced a great number of works from that time to the year 1862, when her *chef d'œuvre* appeared, viz., "The Life of Edward Irving," in two volumes. It is undoubtedly a work of great merit, and has done more towards increasing the reputation of Mrs. Oliphant than all her other works put together. It was written with much fervour, and the volumes were eagerly perused, several editions being demanded in a short time. In 1865 the fourth edition, complete in one volume, appeared, and it has become a well known work. The authoress's name will go down to posterity, linked with that of Edward Irving. Mrs. Oliphant has a new and very clever novel in the press, entitled "The Three Brothers," and she is also writing a tale for the *Glasgow Star*, a half-penny daily paper.



MRS. OLIPHANT.

## WESLEYAN COLLEGE, BATH.

This institution was originally founded at Kingswood, by the Rev. John Wesley, and was established exclusively for the education of the sons of Wesleyan ministers. It was removed in the year 1851 to Lansdown, on the completion of the new building, an engraving of which we give on page 708. The edifice is in the Tudor style, with centre and two wings, in its general form resembling the letter H. In the square tower is a clock, with bells which strike the quarters. The right wing of the building contains the schoolroom, with a large playground adjoining, and the left wing the refectory. In the front are the rooms allotted for the residences of the Governor and Chaplain. These (as indeed all the apartments) are light and airy. The aspect of the buildings is southern, but they are open to the west, and particularly well sheltered from the east and north, situate, as they are, under the brow of Lansdown. The College, with its handsome entrance lodge, stands in its own grounds, overlooking the city of Bath, commanding an extensive view of the Vale of Avon. There is accommodation for about 150 boys, who on Sundays attend, in equal divisions, the two city chapels. The college was designed by James Wilson, Esq., well known as the architect of many large collegiate buildings, such as Cheltenham College, and the splendid Wesleyan College just completed near Leeds. Mr. Wilson, we may mention, has also designed (with his partner, Mr. Willcox,) many chapels and churches, and is now erecting the "Scott Memorial Church." The Kingswood School, standing as it does on one of the finest hills which encircle that charming city, justly named the Queen of the West, is one of the first sights that attracts attention on approaching Bath by the Midland and Great Western Railways, and is one of many elegant buildings which are to be found in and around the city.

Ignorance of Passing Events. — An American paper relates a remarkable instance of living in the world oblivious of current history. It states that one fine morning last winter a planter from the uncultivated interior of Florida went into the city of Jacksonville, taking with him a negro of whom he wished to dispose. He said he wanted to raise a little cash, and so had brought "the boy" along to sell. He asked 1000 dollars for him. He was utterly unaware that there had been a war, and that slavery had been abolished; and, when he was told that such was the case, he thought his informants were playing a joke on him, and for a while refused to believe it. His plantation was in the interior, his nearest neighbour was fifty miles distant, and in all the years that had elapsed since Sumter's gun he had not heard from the outer world, and knew nothing of the changes that had taken place. "The boy" was speedily informed that he was a free man, and his quondam master gave a reluctant consent for him to go, departing himself alone to his solitary plantation.

Ploughing up Gold.—A Mr. Allen, farmer, of Melbourne, recently ploughed up a nugget of gold weighing sixty-nine ounces, on his farm, Mount Prospect, Bullarook, near Ballarat. The lump was only a few inches below the surface, and had what looked like ferruginous conglomerate attached to it, but it was nearly all gold, and well waterworn.

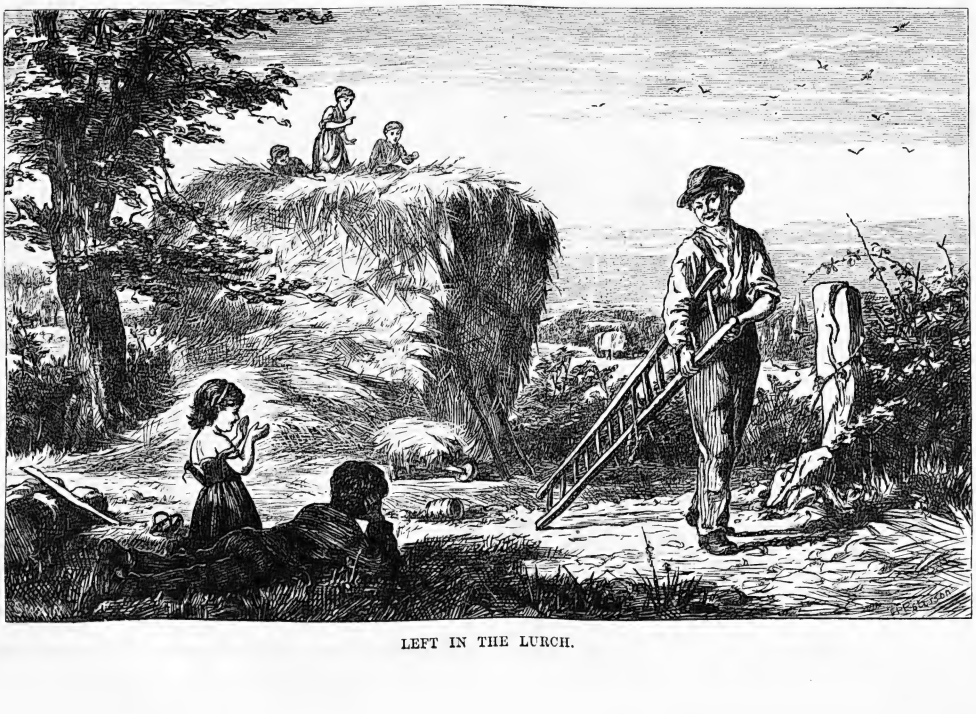
## LEFT IN THE LURCH.

The little practical joke is very amusing to all but the victims. The young folks a-top of the hay do not see the fun of being left without a ladder, but the little maiden below claps her hands in glee. The youth with the ladder means no very serious trial of the courage and patience of his venturesome playmates. He stops short to enjoy his own trick, and he is ready at any moment to return and relieve them. The picture is suggestive, in this hot season of haymaking, of the sweet delight of rural life. In the sultry and smokey streets, in close and dusty offices, we look longingly upon this little modern pastoral. Let us but be there on the roof of the haystack and under the oak shadows, and we would be thankful to the boy that would take away the ladder.

The *Friend of India* says the Persians look upon a war with Cabul as certain if the English Government abstain from interference. It is certain, we are told, that Persia is openly defying the Afghan power, and the prospect is described as by no means a pleasant one. It is hinted that the Shah is as much in the hands of the Russians as his predecessor was in 1837.

Anglo-American International Contests.—There is a feeling growing up in the United States against the continuance of international matches. The sentiment on the subject is aptly expressed by *Harper's Weekly*, which says: "No good result whatever is achieved by these matches. There is an immense excitement and jealousy, and enormous private exultation upon the part of the victor, and a little spurious compliment of the vanquished, at the end. Mere success in a match proves nothing. The superiority of one system, or building, or training, or sailing, or rowing, or whatever it may be, is determined only by the comparison and fortune of years. Certainly nobody was satisfied or comfortable or happy at the result of the Harvard and Oxford race last year, except the winners, and John Bull in general. And the great result is only a little sharper feeling between the two countries. The jealousy of our international relation with England is natural enough in consideration of the circumstances. But what is most desirable now is not to foster that jealousy. It is not to put a chip on our shoulder, and then look insultingly across the sea. There are people who think that nothing would be so fine as a war with England. But they are the people who ought to be grievously disappointed. Boys at rival schools may taunt each other and clench their valorous fists; but there is no greater nuisance than the man who is constantly anticipating a quarrel with others. The whole duty of an American is honourably to avoid difficulties with other nations; and one way of doing that duty is to decline, with thanks, an 'international match' at blindman's-buff, or any other of the manly pastimes."

The Emperor Napoleon, in answer to an address recently presented to him by the Mayor of Southampton on behalf of the Town Council, has forwarded the following letter to the Mayor of that town:—"Palais des Tuileries, June.—Mr. Mayor.—I have received with great satisfaction the address which you have forwarded to me, in the name of the Municipal Council of Southampton. The sympathy which you manifest towards me with reference to the recent design upon my life touches me deeply, and in it I see a fresh proof of the ties of friendship which unite France to England. I trust most heartily they may ever continue so, for modern society has to depend for its progress upon our union and efforts. Accept my thanks for the interest you take in the wellbeing of France and the happiness of my family, and bear, as their representative, to your fellow-townsmen, my utmost appreciation of their kind sentiments.—Napoleon."



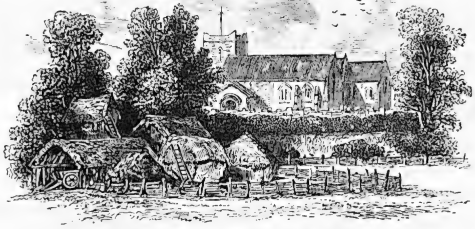
LEFT IN THE LURCH.

## A VISIT TO SELBOURNE.

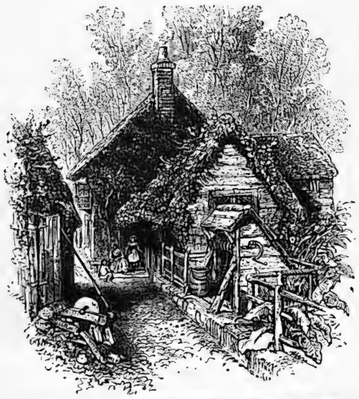
Selbourne is a quiet cozy village in a secluded part of Hampshire, surrounded on all sides by beautiful scenery: shady lanes and dells, rising grounds and ravines, gentle vales and rich woodland scenery—a sweet Auburn that is not deserted but flourishes in a peaceful happy sort of way. Whether we visit Selbourne for recreation or as the abiding-place of Gilbert White we are doubly gratified; for the village which that celebrated naturalist selected to pass his days in is eminently beautiful and well repays a pilgrimage. The Nore and Selbourne hills are the most prominent features in the landscape, and stand out in bold relief against the sky. Almost in the centre of the place stands the house in which Gilbert White lived, of which we give an illustration on this page. It is a small unpretentious mansion, and it is only remarkable because it is associated with his name. It has undergone many changes since his death, but still it is the house in which he resided, and the visitors cannot pass it without a feeling either of regret or veneration. On the other side of the road, and near to the church is the playstow, where the sports of the village used to be celebrated. Formerly a grand old oak stood here, whose branches overshadowed its whole area—a tree

> "With seats beneath the shade
> For talking age and whispering lovers made."

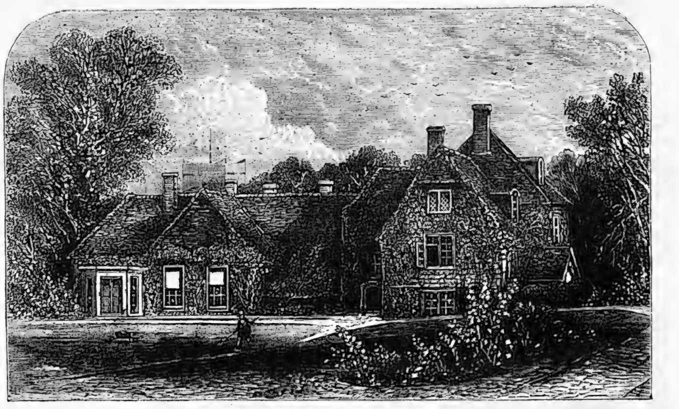
But this magnificent tree was blown down in a tremendous storm in 1702, and never recovered the calamity, although many efforts were made to restore it to its original position. It is matter for pleasant thought to reflect on the life this venerable spot has witnessed—generations of happy hearts have recreated on its green plateau; young and old, rich and poor, the village sires and the village matrons, the village lads and the village lasses have joined together in the dance, and a thousand merry holiday sports of the spring and summer have been played ont. The spot was appropriately placed too, for it adjoined the churchyard, and the tale and the moral of life were close by—if a skeleton was wanted at one's feast here it was at hand—and with equal force administered the lesson of the vanity of all human enjoyment. This is the place to read and realise Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."



SELBOURNE CHURCH.



COTTAGE BELOW THE HANGER AT SELBOURNE



GILBERT WHITE'S HOUSE AT SELBOURNE.

There are not many houses in Selbourne, and of these the greater number are humble cottages. The scenery from the Hanger, up the zig-zag path is very pretty. The word "Hanger," by the way means a hill covered with trees—for example, Oakhanger (near Selbourne), and Mosshanger (near Basingstoke). The effect of these Hangers, especially when planted with beech, is very fine, for, whether bare or clothed with leaves, the soft mass always presents a pleasing object in the landscape.

Selbourne Church (*vide* illustration) cannot be called a modern structure, although it is not very old. At the same time some parts of it bespeak an antiquity higher than the foundation of the Priory, in the thirteenth century, by Peter de la Roche. It is plain and simple, having pointed windows, a square tower, coarsely stuccoed, and a quaint old porch. There is a magnificent yew on the south side, upwards of thirty feet in girth. The church has one great peculiarity, which is that it does not point to the east and west, but bears so much to the north-east that the four corners of the tower, and not the four sides stand to the four cardinal points.

As we have made allusions to Gilbert White, we will close our brief sketch with a short quotation from his writings, having special reference to Selbourne, and which may give the reader an idea of his style:—

"Among the singularities of this place, two rocky, hollow lanes, the one to Alton and the other to the Forest, deserve our attention. These roads, running through the meadow lands, are, by the traffic of ages and the fretting of wet, worn through the first stratum of our freestone, and partly through the second, so that they look more like water-courses than roads, and are bedded with naked rag for furlongs together. In many places they are reduced sixteen or eighteen feet beneath the level of the fields, and after floods and in frosts exhibit a very grotesque and wild appearance, by reason of the tangled roots that are twisted among the strata, and from the torrents rushing down their broken sides, especially when those cascades are frozen into icicles hanging in all the fanciful shape of frost-work. These rugged gloomy scenes affright the ladies when they peep down into them from the path above, and make timid horsemen shudder while they ride along them, but delight the naturalist with their various botany, and particularly with the curious *filices* with which they abound.

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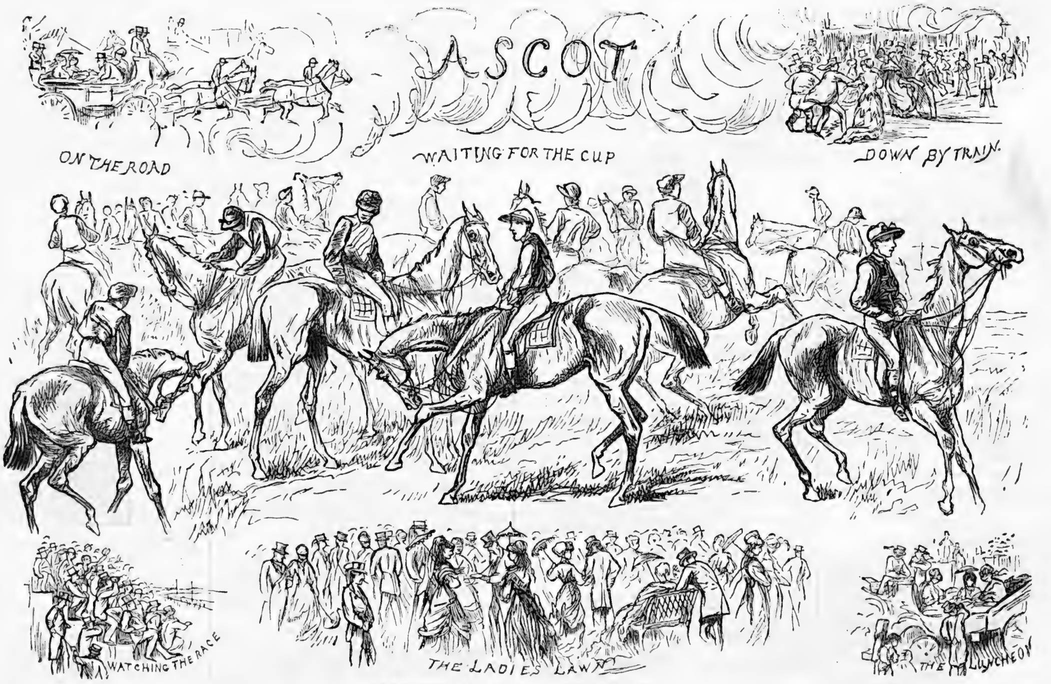
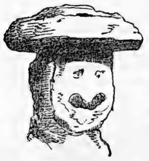
SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—At a meeting held in Newcastle to consider the arrangements for the approaching Science Congress in that town, it was stated that Justice Hannen would preside over the jurisprudence section; Dr Lyon Playfair would preside over the education Department; Mr. Rupert Kettle would be in charge of the section that had reference to trades unions and strikes; Sir W. Armstrong would probably be president of the economy and trade section; and Sir Samuel Crofton would take charge of that relating to the repression of crime.



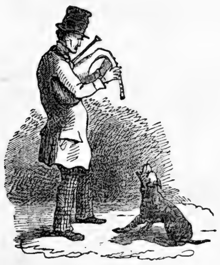
SKETCHES AT ASCOT. *(See page 702.)*

# RAMBLES ALONG THE ROMAN WALL.

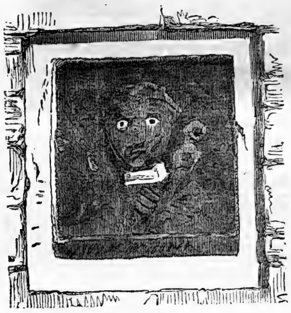


We have already placed before our readers various illustrations of the curious sights to be seen by the visitor to the Roman Wall. We this week make an addition of three small engravings, which we will briefly describe.

The Colossal Head, our first illustration, may be seen by the pedestrian from Thirlwall Castle to Gilsland. It stands in all its grotesque ugliness upon a wall in front of an inn, its ludicrous effect being heightened by the top of a quern, which has been clapped on by some pious hand, after the manner of a Scot's bonnet.



You may meet with an old piper at nearly every place you stay at during your pilgrimage. Our old piper was sketched from life when entertaining a group of tourists. He played on the Northumbrian pipes to the good old tunes of "Fenwick o' Bywell," "Kittle her Chin with a Barley Straw," "Caller Fair," "Wylam awa" "Penton loaming," &c., assisted by a dog that sat on its haunches and howled a very dismal accompaniment with great patience and perseverance.



Our third illustration will no doubt be looked upon in the nursery as the portrait of a "black bogey," who takes all naughty children to Jericho; and we are not quite sure whether our adult readers would be able to tell of themselvas what it was meant for. They may say it was designed for the Black Prince at a time when his Majesty paid his visits to our island, horned and tailed, or when folk without a doubt believed so, which is the same; or others may deem it of modern invention, and the bust of some ecclesiastical gentleman not beloved amongst his flock. But whatever it looks like, it is nothing more nor less than the bust of Mercury built into the wall of a cottage at Corbridge, a village which possesses many interesting Roman remains. The bust is small, of Roman sculpture, and the appurtenance of the caduceus plainly shows it was meant for the head of Mercury. It is built in over a cottage door, and the occupants have painted it black, thus giving the divine messenger of the gods something the appearance of a nigger minstrel. The inhabitants know little, and probably care less, of the interest attached to such objects, and, as a rule, they paint them or otherwise "improve" on them to suit their fancy.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS is supplied in Bromsgrove and the district by Mr Palmer, proprietor of the *Bromsgrove Messenger*, who will allow the usual discount to the trade. Mr. Palmer begs to draw attention to the present publication of "The Fisherman's Pride," and another Grand Art Supplement for June 4.

THE "ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS" Will be regularly delivered to any part by

R. H. CHIVERS,

Bookseller, Stationer, Newsagent, &c.,

37, *Northampton Street and Union Passage, Bath.*

London, Bath, and Bristol Papers lent to read. Wholesale Agent for this Paper; to whom all Advertisements must be sent not later than noon on Wednesdays

*Published at* 108, *New Street, BIRMINGHAM.*

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

THIS PAPER will be Delivered in any Part of Birmingham if ordered of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS, 33, Union Street. [439

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THIRTIETH CELEBRATION.

*ON TUESDAY, the 30th August.*
*WEDNESDAY, the 31st August.*
*THURSDAY, the 1st September.*
*FRIDAY, the 2nd September.*

PATRONS.
Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.
His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.

PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the EARL of BRADFORD.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.—THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

By order,
773] HOWARD S. SMITH, *Secretary.*

THE BIRMINGHAM GRAND CONCERT HALL.
*COLESHILL STREET.*
PROPRIETORS, J. JUDD AND CO.

On MONDAY, June 27, and During the Week:
IMMENSE ATTRACTION FOR THIS WEEK!
And no extra charge will be made.

MISS ROSE WILLIAMS
Will appear as LADY GODIVA, in the same Costume as she Rode at the Coventry Show Fair, on Monday, June 20, supported by a Group of Followers.

On Monday Next, first appearance of the renowned
VICTORIA,
Queen of the Lofty Wire.

First Appearance of the DUSONI FAMILY, Acrobats.

First appearance of ASBERRY HOWARD, Comic Vocalist and Dancer.

First appearance of WILL PARKER, Negro Comedian.

Return of those Eminent Favourites,
GEORGE FREDERICKS and CARRIE JULIAN.

First Appearance this Season of
MR. and MRS. W. RANDALL.
Duettists; the old Birmingham Favourites.

General Manager and Stage Director... Mr. E. MARTIN.
Doors open every Evening at half-past Six. [800

LOWER GROUNDS, ASTON.
GRAND ALL ENGLAND CRICKET MATCH
WILL TAKE PLACE IN THESE GROUNDS,
On MONDAY, TUESDAY, & WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 27th, 28th, and 29th.

WICKETS PITCHED AT 11, AND DRAWN AT 6.

SYNYER & GILMER'S CELEBRATED MILITARY BAND WILL PLAY EACH AFTERNOON.

Lunch at the Hotel at Two p.m,; 2s. 6d. each.

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George Bennett
H. Jupp.
T. Humphrey.
W. Mortlock.
T. Sewell.
F. Silcock.
J. Lillywhite.
H. H. Stephenson.
Julius Cæsar.
E. Pooley.
T. Hearne.
J. Lillywhite, jun.
George Griffith.
H. Charlowod.
C. Payne.
J. Southerton.

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Will Perform in the New Orchestra MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 till 8.30.

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Every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, From 4 till 8.30.

BOATING, &c.

Admission, Twopence each.

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THE GRAND MUSICAL PROMENADE, ON EVERY FRIDAY,
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J. COLE,
Proprietor Royal Promenade Gardens.
912] ORDINARY ADMISSION, TWOPENCE.

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MIDLAND RAILWAY.
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CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO
GRIMSBY AND CLEETHORPES.

EVERY SATURDAY until OCTOBER 29, 1870, CHEAP EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued from the undermentioned Stations to GRIMSBY and CLEETHORPES by any of the Ordinary Trains available for returning by any Train up to the following Monday Evening.

| STATIONS. | FARES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class. | | Cov. Car. | |
| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Birmingham ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Tamworth ... ... ... ... | 17 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Burton ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Derby ... ... ... ... ... | 12 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Leicester ... ... ... ... | 15 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Loughboro' ... ... ... ... | 14 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Mansfield ... ... ... ... | 12 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Nottingham ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Newark ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 |

Children under Three Years of Age, Free; above Three and under Twelve, Half-fares.

The Tickets will not be recognised for the Return Journey unless they have been presented and Stamped at the Booking Office at Cleethorpes or Grimsby on the Day of Return.

JAMES ALLPORT, *General Manager.*
Derby, 1870. [907

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
SATURDAY TO MONDAY
AT
MATLOCK.
EVERY SATURDAY UNTIL OCTOBER 29th, 1870.

RETURN TICKETS at the following Low Fares, will be issued from the undermentioned Stations to MATLOCK BATH by any of the Ordinary Trains on Saturday, available for return by any Train up to the following Monday Evening.

| STATIONS. | FARES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | |
| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Leicester ... ... ... ... | 10 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Rugby, Nuneaton ... ... | 12 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Hinckley ... ... ... ... | 11 | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| Loughborough ... ... ... | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Nottingham ... ... ... | 6 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Newark ... ... ... ... | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Lincoln ... ... ... ... | 10 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Birmingham ... ... ... | 10 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Burton ... ... ... ... | 6 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Derby ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Chesterfield ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Sheffield ... ... ... ... | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Rotherham ... ... ... | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Masboro' ... ... ... ... | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 |

JAMES ALLPORT, *General Manager.*
Derby, 1870. [908

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Hereford
Gloucester
Burton
Leicester
Derby
Nottingham
Northampton
Cambridge
Market Harboro'
Chesterfield

and other Stations on the Midland Railway.

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1870. BY ORDER.
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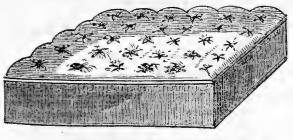

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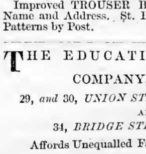

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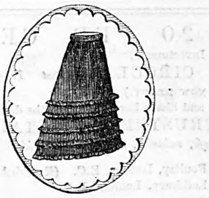

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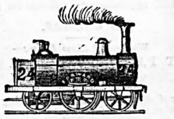

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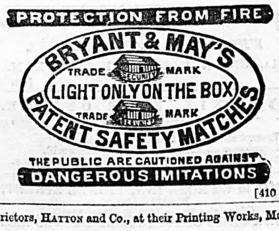

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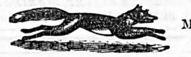
TRADE  MARK.

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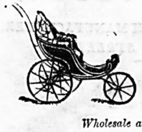

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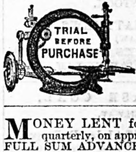

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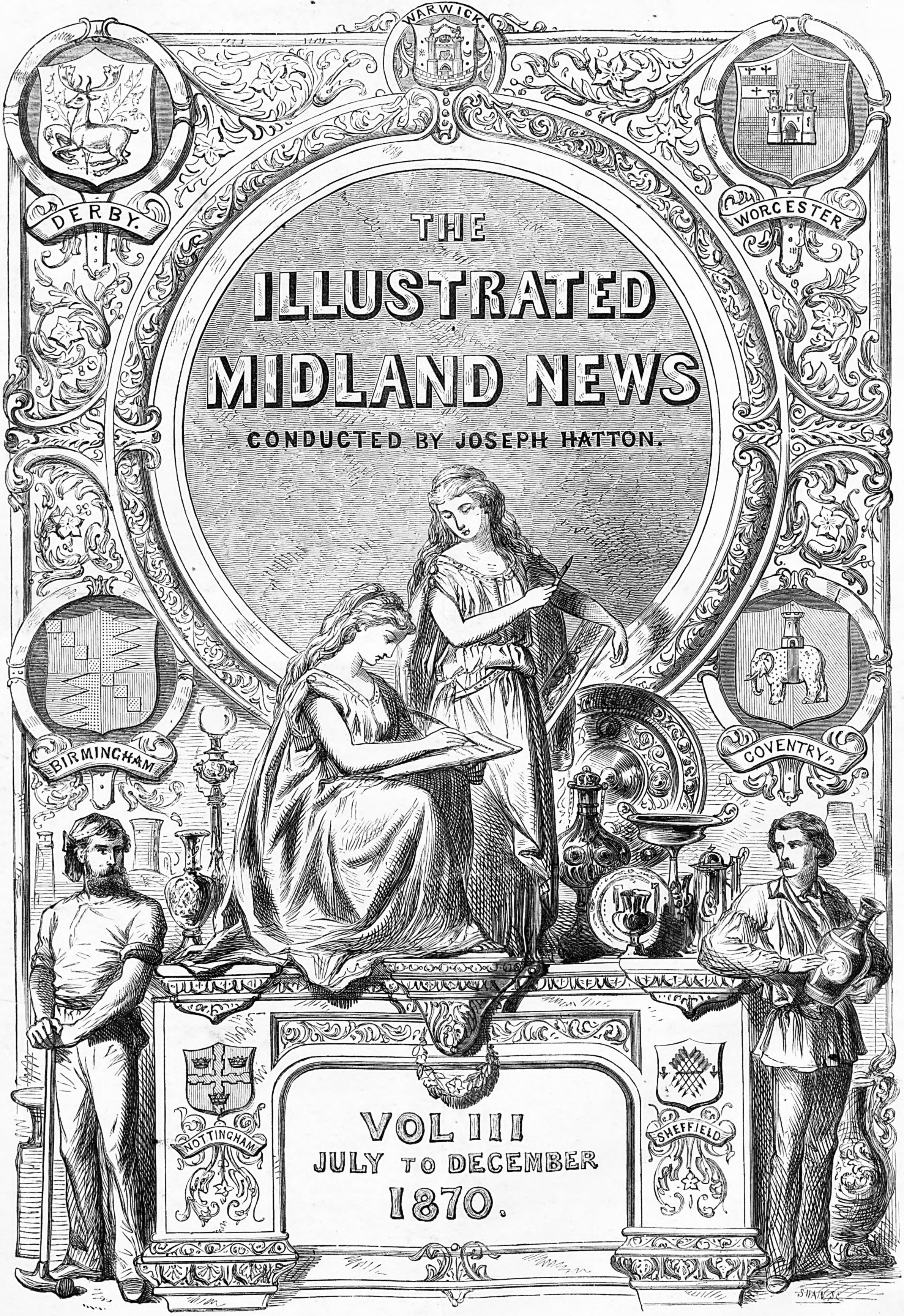

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CONDUCTED BY JOSEPH HATTON.

VOL III
JULY TO DECEMBER
1870.

WARWICK
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# INDEX.

## ARTICLES, ESSAYS, TALES, NEWS, POETRY, REVIEWS, ETC.

PAGE
After the Storm . . . 315
Agricultural Show at Oxford, 40, 50, 66, 83, 106, 115, 154, 167, 183, 210, 250, 263, 279, 294, 311, 327, 343, 359, 373, 390
Amusements in the Midlands, 103, 154, 167, 210, 250, 263, 279, 294, 311, 327, 343, 359, 375, 390
Archæological Excursion . . . 182
Artists, Royal Birmingham Society of 151, 167, 183, 199, 214, 230, 247, 278, 294, 310, 326, 342, 358, 374
Art Criticism . . . 210
At Home and Abroad, 3, 19, 35, 51, 74, 83, 99, 115, 131, 147, 170, 186, 202, 211, 259, 275, 299, 322, 355, 371
At the Last . . . 298
Autumnal . . . 20, 210

Bazaine . . . 225
Being Engaged . . . 343
„ Married . . . 378
Before the Fight . . . 305
Behind the Roses . . . 167
Beet Sugar . . . 434
Birmingham Musical Festival . . . 145
Boucicault, Dion . . . 378
Bye Ways of War, The . . . 367

Cæsar has Fallen . . . 251
Carol, A Christmas . . . 410
Chassepot and Needle Gun, The . . . 58
Christmas in Australia . . . 402
„ Books . . . 402
Court and Fashionable Gossip . 3, 30, 43, 59, 74

December . . . 354
Der Breitmann's Vaterland . . . 219
Disinterested Men . . . 346
Drama in Birmingham . . . 199
Dreary Dark November . . . 330
Douay . . . 203
Ducal House of Campbell . . . 263

Early Morning . . . 170
Eastern Question . . 327, 347, 354, 371
English Beet-Root Sugar . . . 346
English War Feelings . . . 322
Episode, An . . . 209
Evviva Roma . . . 177

Fallacies Respecting Women . . . 266
Fashion . . . 391
Fat Stock and Science . . . 338
Fearful Leap, A . . . 155
Figures in Relief . . . 194
Franco-Prussian War, 54, 71, 82, 90, 99, 123, 135, 138, 154, 155, 162, 179, 195, 218, 227, 242, 259, 274, 291, 370, 323, 339, 354, 370, 386, 403, 435
From the Tuileries to Wilhelmshoe . . . 433

Galleons of Vigo . . . 66
Game at Chess, A . . . 186
German Fatherland, What is the . . . 410
Godiva Pageant at Coventry . . . 34
Gossip, 2, 19, 39, 59, 74, 87, 123, 131, 147, 162, 163, 187, 203, 218, 234, 250, 267, 283, 299, 323, 347, 359, 370, 379, 386, 402, 442
Great Girls . . . 339
"Gush" . . . 378

Havoc . . . 50
Hash . . . 298
Haydn's Andante . . . 58
Heroism and Heroes . . . 242
Historic Days . . . 161

PAGE
Historical Development of Ornamental Art . . . 330
Household, The, . . 74, 106, 139, 291
Humorous Monograms . . . 35

Impromptu, An . . . 99
Insulation . . . 2
International Bad Temper . . . 370

Jemima Gay . . . 43

Lady Fair . . . 267
Law and Police Courts . . . 23, 43
Letters from the Seat of War . . . 74
LITERATURE: July Magazines . . . 2, 23
Wayside Warbles . . . 34
„ Sketches, A Run through South Wales, Home-made Wines, Guide to Sudbury, Indian Records . 98
August Magazines . . . 98
Dictionary of Chronology, Murray's Handbook of Devon and Cornwall . 119
Wonderful Balloon Ascents, Daphnis the Unfaithful . . . 150
September Magazines . . . 151
Madre Natura *versus* The Moloch of Fashion . . . 186
Christian Work, The Holy Bible with References . . . 202
Imaginary Conversations . . . 215
October Magazines . . . 230
Handbook on Property Law, Eclipse Croquet Book . . . 251
Practical Treatise on the Bankruptcy Act of 1859 . . . 263
Illustrated House Management, Poems by Thomas Campbell . . . 279
November Magazines . . . 295
The Chase, the Turf, and the Road, Figi and the Figians, Walter's Escape 311
November Magazines . . . 311
The Conscript, Waterloo, The Blockade . . . 327
Poems by Charles Kent . . . 343
The Franco-Prussian War . . . 358
December Magazines . . . 378
De Man on Beet-root Sugar . . . 402
January Magazines . . . 434
London Theatres . . . 167
Luxembourg Question, The. . . 386, 403

Malvern . . . 216
Marquis of Salisbury, The . . . 18
Mario's Last Provincial Tour 129, 162, 194, 226, 242, 258
Meteorology of Summer. . . . 155
Midland Fish . . . 289
Mitrailleurs in England, The . . . 119
Moseley Hall . . . 295
Mountain Song . . . 278
Muscularity . . . 18
Mission of Peace . . . 306
Muse, To the . . . 135
Music, New, 119, 150, 202, 215, 226, 251, 278, 295, 311, 327, 343, 375, 390.

Napoleon III. . . . 257
News of the Midlands, 17, 23, 39, 55, 66, 87, 103, 109, 134, 151, 166, 183, 198, 215, 231, 247, 263, 279, 295, 318, 326, 343, 375, 403
New Patents, 3, 26, 39, 59, 74, 91, 106, 119, 135, 158, 174, 190, 203, 218, 234, 251, 283, 334, 347, 359, 379, 391, 410
New Postage Act . . . 210
Number Fifty-Two . . . 130

PAGE
Orleans . . . 321
Oxford Commemoration . . . 19
„ Letter . . . 298
Our Duty as Neutrals . . . 203

Paint and Patches . . . 362
Pantomimes, Midland . . . 403, 435
Parliament . . 10, 19, 35, 55, 66, 91, 163
Past and Present . . . 114
Peace of Europe . . . 226
„ on Earth . . . 402
Pets . . . 49
Pollock, Death of Sir Frederick . . . 130
Porphyrogenitus . . . 258
Poets and Fairies . . . 331
Poetes Des Allemandes . . . 273
Preachers and Actors . . . 331
Press Changes . . . 18
Prickly People. . . . 290
Provincial News . . . 366

Reminiscences . . . 391
Robertson, T. W . . . 347
Roman Question, The . . . 195
"Rot" . . . 234
Rousby, Mrs. . . . 34

Sad Look Out . . . 379
Sad Years . . . 58
Schloss Wilhemshoe . . . 241
Science and Industry . 10, 26, 43, 59, 74, 91, 163, 122, 131
Sermon Selling . . . 342
Sketch of Bombay, A . . . 43
Slang . . . 251
Sonnet by St. Germain . . . 194, 282, 326
Sports and Pastimes . . . 7, 26
St. George for Old England . . . 378
Stag Hunting on Exmoor . . . 234
State of France, The . . . 99
Studies for the Times . . . 359

Table Talk, 171, 187, 198, 211, 231, 251, 266, 252, 298, 311, 331, 346, 362, 378, 386, 410, 442.
Take Warning . . . 2
Thou Shalt Not Marry . . . 435
Territory . . . 274
Tide Rolls Slow and Sure, The . . . 266
Terrible Uhlan, The . . . 203
Toast, a Famous . . . 402
Too late . . . 407
Tropical French . . . 386
Twilight Song. . . . 139

Unprotected Female, The . . . 387

Vive la Republique . . . 270
Volunteer Review in Calthorpe Park . . . 114

Want of the Age, The . . . 442
War Notes under Difficulties . . . 113
Waiting . . . 34
Westminster Hall . . . 97
Winter Fancies . . . 318
Whither . . . 295, 347
Whitfield's Patent Safes . . . 122
What Shall be Our Policy? . . . 379
Why Don't They Marry? . . . 362
Winter Fashions . . . 379

Young and Old . . . 151

⁂ To save unnecessary repetition, we have omitted to index articles having reference to Illustrations. The Letterpress accompanying the Engravings may easily be found through the Index to Illustrations.

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

A.B.C. of Ornamental Design, 11, 27, 45, 61, 77, 253, 269, 285, 301, 315, 333, 349, 363, 395, 411
Achilles . . . 236
Amwell . . . 221
Argyll, The last Sleep of . . . 381
Articulated Locomotive for Mountain Railways . 12

Bacon's House, Remains of Lord . . . 300
Bedenthen Steps, near St. Colomb . . . 332
Blackwell, Elizabeth, M.D. . . . 381
Birds and Flowers . . . 414

Birmingham: Incidents of the Fair . 8, 21
„ The Pet Stalls in the Market Hall 49
„ New Street Railway Station . 105
„ Review of Volunteers in Calthorpe Park 121
„ Festival Portraits . . 152
„ Town Hall . . . 153
„ New Great Western Station . . 205
„ Fish Stalls in the Market Hall . 289
„ Fountain in the Market Hall . . 337
Bradford, Earl of . . . 145
Bricklehampton Flower Show . . . 172

Bristol: The Quay . . . 20
„ College Green . . . 89
„ Bridge . . . 280—1

Camping out in Lincolnshire . . . 325
Capture of Breda, an incident in the . . . 404
Cardiff; Fine Art Exhibition . . . 312
Cawfield Crags, The Roman Wall at . . . 109
Chester, Silver Cradle Presented to the Wife of the Mayor of . . . 348
Christmas Eve in the Country . . . 388

ILLUSTRATIONS CONTINUED— PAGE
Church Stretton; The Light Spout Waterfall 85
,, ,, from Ragleth 109
Cobbe, Frances Power 388
Corbridge; Fortified Vicarage 131
Confession Before Battle 305
Country Life 413
Coventry; The Godiva Procession 37
Cumnor Church 109
,, Bear and Ragged Staff Inn 300

Dame Stickles and the Butcher 404
Dentatus 357
Devonshire Sketch, A 300
Dorney Court and Church 85
Downton Castle 85
Dudley: Fair in the High Street and Castle Grounds During the Fêtes 9
Dumas, The Late Alexander 397

Ecce Agnus Dei 393
Erasmus in His Study 412
Euphanis 84

Fair Reader, The 293
Feathered Friends, Our 413
Filey Brig 44
Francesca of Rimini, and Paolo Malatesta, Death of 92
Frigate Birds, Shooting 413

Gathering Blackberries 205
Gay, Jemima 43
Golden Fleece, Blasting of the 5
Greta Bridge 404
Guernsey, The Vale Church 109
,, Great Cromlech, at 332

Harp of Invermorn 84
Hartwell House, Bucks 332
Heddon-on-the-Wall, the Roman Wall at 13
Hermit's Crown, The 84
Home Pets 324
Horses and Dogs 353
Hunting, Exercises in 284

Idiot Asylum, Midland Counties, Middle Class 245
Ipswich, The Orwell Works 40, 41
Italian Troops Entering Rome 343

PAGE
Jameson, The late Mrs. 325

Kenilworth Castle 28
,, Ford 28
Kidderminster: Laying the Foundation Stone of the Infirmary 36

Landon, Laetitia Elizabeth 404
Land's End 24
Leicester: Castle Gateway 313
Little Brington: The House Supposed to Have Been Occupied by the Washingtons 109

Mackenzie, Mr. William, of Glasgow 348
Maclise, A Sketch by 380
Mario Concert Party 129
Milford Haven. 44
Monograms, Humorous 35
Montgomery's House at Sheffield 404
Moseley Hall, Warwickshire 300
Muspratt, Dr. Sheridan 233

Newstead Abbey, Gothic Fountain at 85
Norton, The Hon. Mrs. 4

Old Moreton Hall 85, 221
Oranges in Egypt 132
Oxford Commemoration: The Sheldonian Theatre 25
,, The Cattle Rings at the Agricultural Show 56
,, Entrance to the Show Ground 76
,, The Horse Ring at the Show 88
,, Stand of Messrs. Allen Ransome and Co. at the Show 108
,, High-street 198
,, Wherstead Hall Pigs at the Show 172

Parepa Rosa, Madame 80
Popping Stone, The 109
Portishead Pier and Railway 184-5
Poultry and Pigeons at Bingley Hall and Crystal Palace, Prize 382
Prison of the Inquisition, Barcelona 408
Procter, Adelaide 124

Ransome, Mr. James Allen 40
,, Workmen's Testimonial to 324

PAGE
Riddell, Mrs. T. H. 312
Robin Hood, The Home of 52
Rousby, Mrs. as "The Lady Elizabeth" 33
Rubens in the Cloisters 84

Salisbury, the Marquis of 24
Salome, The Dancing Girl 389
Sark: The Creux 13
Seaside, The Last Day by the 296-7
Shanklin Church 44
Shooting Peacocks in India 57
Silverdale Colliery, Explosion at 60
Sketches by "Phiz" 29, 53, 68, 69, 308, 365, 396
Spain, a Sketch in 405
Statue in Marble 328
St. David's Cathedral 52
,, Bishop Gower's Palace 85
Stoke Poges Church 332
St. Osyth: Priory Gateway 316
Street in Jerusalem 132
Streeter's, Mr., Jewellery Works, London 392
Sutton Coldfield: Corporation Schools 4

Tamworth Railway Accident 197
Tenby 44
,, Castle 316
Thirlwall Castle 13
Tissington; Well-Dressing Celebration 233

Unwelcome Guest, The 405
"Up, Up, My Hound!" 393

Vance's Comic Operetta 313
Vigo Bay, Recovering Sunken War Treasures in 65
Vindolana; Roman Milestone at 13
Virgin and Child with St. John and St. Francis 277
Vow, The 329

Waltham; Gunpowder Explosion 5
West Loch Tarbert 89
Westminster Hall 97
Winkelreid, The Death of 236
Worksworth, Tap Dressing at 300
Worcester Cricket Match 36
,, Mission Hall 60

Zwingle Leaving Zurich 412

## THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

A Bye-street in Sedan after the Capitulation 369
Ambulance Procession through Paris 168
Arrest of a Spy in Paris 188
Arrival of Firemen at Paris from the Provinces 188
,, of the Students of St. Cyr at Paris 101
Assembling of Prussian Reserves at the Regimental Barracks, Berlin 160
Attack upon the Firemen's Barracks at Vilette 189

Bavarian Quarters at Douchery 373
Battlefield near Sedan 341
Blasting of the Bridge at Kehl 124

Capture of Prussian Guns at Orleans 321
,, of a French Battery at Mars la Tour 344
,, of French Cannon near Strasburg 261
,, of a French Eagle by Posen Infantry at Woerth 212
Cattle Stored in the Bois de Boulogne 249
City of Toul Refusing to Surrender 189
Clearing the way for Fortifications along the Bois de Boulogne 213
Closing the Gates of Strasburg 136
Conveying French Wounded into Metz 228
Convoy of Wounded Prussian Prisoners after the Battle of Courcelles 268
Count Palikao 149
,, von Bismarck, The 117
Crown Prince of Prussia, The 116

Demonstrations in the Streets of Paris 73
Departure of French Troops from Paris 73
,, of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial for the Rhine 116
Distribution of Arms to new French Levies 117
Drilling the National Guard on the Place du Carrousal

Embarkation of Westphalian Uhlans at Dusseldorf Railway Station 169
Encampment of Turcos under the Ramparts of Strasburg 137
Enrolment of a Free Corps at the Palace de L'Elysee 220
,, of Volunteers at Paris 100
Entry of the King of Prussia into Versailles 377

Fight Between French and German Ironclads 373
,, of Bavarian Infantry with Turcos and Zouaves at Wissenburg 193
First French Cannon captured by Bavarian Soldiers, The 217
Fortifications of Paris—Porte Maillot 165

Four Towers at Ems 268
French attempting to Destroy a Bridge on the Moselle 196
,, Army 201
,, Pontonniers Destroying the Bridge at Kehl 101
,, Artillery Camp outside Strasbourg 136
,, Encampment on the Glacis of Thionville 136
,, Ambulance Surgeon and Attendant 148
,, Cavalry Charge at Reichshoffen 149
,, Prisoners Marching out of Sedan 264
,, Captives in Berlin 265
,, Ironclads off Heligoland 364
,, Vice-Admiral de la Ronciere le Noury, The 220

Garrison Troops Massed in the Place Klebes, Strasburg 157
General Von Roon 260
,, Bourbaki 104
,, Frossard 133
,, Bataille 133
,, Moltke 141
,, Trochu. 181
,, Frossard 188
,, le Brun 196
,, Uhrich 229
German Gate at Metz 273
Germans Expelled from Paris Applying for Passports 252

Inspection of French Guides near Metz 168
Interior of Strasburg during the Bombardment 232
Investing in the French National Loan 228

King of Prussia 140
,, of Prussia Receiving the News of the Declaration of War, The 104

Landwehr: from Dusseldorf to Paris 260
Last Hours of the French Army in Sedan, The 376

Magneto-Electric Light, used by the French Navy 156
Marching Out of the "Berlin's Own Guards" 173
Market Place and Hotel de la Mairie at Orleans, The 372
Marshal Bazaine's Attempt to Break Out of Metz 340
,, Bazaine 188
,, ,, on the Field 225
,, MacMahon 225
Meissen on the Elbe 276
Mid-day Rest of Prussian Artillery 125
Movement of French Troops upon Saarbruck 141
M. Jules Favre 360
M. Leon Gambetta 360
M. Thiers 401

Napoleon III. 257
North German Army 200
,, German Infantry arresting the gallant Charge of French Cuirassiers at Woerth 209
Parisian Crowd Awaiting War News 181
,, Housewives Laying in Provisions 252
Patrol of Bavarian Light Horse 177
Peasants around Metz fleeing before the Prussians 217
Plan of the Fortifications and Environs of Paris 235
Prince Adalbert 216
,, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen 72
Prussian Artillery for the South 261
,, Bivouac near Courcelles 229
,, Commanders 120
,, Cuirassiers Cut to Pieces at Gravelotte 164
,, Mitrailleuses 180
,, Repulse at Phalsburg 204
,, Troops at Holle Railway Station 113
,, ,, Disembarked at a Country Railway Station 237
Review of Ambulances in the Champs Elysees 148
,, of Mobile Guards by General Trochu at the Camp of Saint Maur 244
Rhine Railway Bridge at Kehl, The 248
Ruins of Bazeilles 276

Saxon Encampment before Fort Noisy, Paris 360
Sedan and its Environs 372
Skeleton Map of the Seat of War 93
Sketch in the Bois de Bologne 292
Strasburg Cathedral 328
,, Market 329
,, Library after the Bombardment 366
,, on Fire 292
Street in Laon after the Explosion of the Powder Magazine 356

Target Practice of the National Guards at Vincennes 245
Teresa Singing the "Marseillaise" 100
Trial of New French Artillery at Sartory 72
,, Charles Hart as a Prussian Spy 237
Turcos Taken Captive at Woerth

Uhlans Among the Cattle 409
,, Duck Hunting 409

Vice-Admiral Rouet-Willaumez, Commander of the French Fleet 157
Victualling of Strasburg by the French 137
Trarbuch, in the Rhine Provinces 309

Wilhelmshoe Castle 241
Work of Demolition in the Outskirts of Paris, The 252

## CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT.

A New and Original Work of Art, printed in colours, entitled, "I SEE HIM."

"FAN THE FLAMES!" A New and Original Song, specially composed by Henry Russell, 428-9.

### ILLUSTRATIONS.

Bringing in the Holly 417
Christmas Eve with Asmodeus 420
Christmas Festivities in the Olden Time:
Arrival of Guests 424
Reception at the Manor House 425
Singing the Christmas Hymn 421
The Waits 420

### TALES, POEMS, ETC.

A Christmas Peal, by Joseph Hatton 426
Anna's Clock, by Edwin Whelpton 426-7
Bringing in the Holly 418
Christmas Eve with Asmodeus, by Guy Roslyn 426
Christmas Words 418
Christmas Festivities in the Olden Time, by D. Christie Murray 422
Holly and Mistletoe, by Edward Capern 427
In an Omnibus, by Walter Maynard 418-19
I See Him 418
Jumping to Conclusions. 430
My First Writ. 430
Pearl Divers 427
Singing the Christmas Hymn, by St. Germain 423
The Boots without Heels, by Harry Lemon 422-23
The Return of the Prodigal, by D. Christie Murray 419
Who Rang the Alarm Bell? 430